# NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTUATIONS, AND ITS VAST CONCERNS.—*Cowper.*

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## MISCELLANY.

[From the New England Magazine.]

### NIGHT'S LEVEE.

BY MISS A. D. WOODBRIDGE.

That most puissant monarch, Night,
His herald onward sent;
An hour ago, he met our sight,
And cried, as on he went—
"His royal highness, Night, whose reign
Is dark to mortal ken,
Hereby declares, 'We 'll even deign
Soon to enlighten men.

"'We 'll lay aside our sombre robes,
Our queen with us attend;
And, to our subjects on the globe,
Our kingly smile we 'll lend.
Our ministers, and courtiers all,
Will in attendance be:
Then hasten, mortals! hasten all,
T' attend our grand levee.'"

That herald-star we saw, and now
Night's palace-curtains all
Are raised, we know, and care not how:
And see! the arched hall
Is brilliant with unnumbered lamps,
Which shed a silvery light;
The air is pure, and nothing damps
The splendor of the sight.

Look at the kindling, eastern sky!
The door must be ajar,
Of the queen's palace,—soon on high
She 'll mount, and soar afar;
Ah! now, *full-orbed*, she takes her way;
Night sheds his smiles most free;
And while we bless each kindly ray,
We haste to the levee.

*Stockbridge, 26th March*, 1834.

[From the Cincinnati Mirror.]

### GERTRUDE BEVERLY.

BY MRS JULIA L. DUMONT.

—— Is this my own reflection?
Prithee, tell me, is this the first true mirror
I have looked in? ANON.

Gertrude Beverly, an orphan and an heiress, had grown up with all the manifold privileges and immunities, to which an heiress has prescriptive right;—"a charter large as the winds," withal, to enact whatever part she chose, of folly or wisdom. An invitation from the Ellisons, an amiable and quiet family, in a quiet village, some two days journey from her native city, and the sudden caprice of the moment, determined her to spend with them the few remaining months of her minority. Though very distant, they were her nearest surviving relatives, and had therefore some claim upon her attention. A creature of fashionable fantasies, gay, volatile, vain and conscious of power, dressed in the extreme of fashionable elegance, and seeming to regard life rather as a pageant than a mere every day concern, she arrived at the neat and secluded mansion. "I shall not like her," thought Mrs Ellison, as she ushered her into her snug little parlor; but Mrs Ellison was mistaken. "How terribly proud she must be," thought the sober, though kind-hearted matron, as she stood waiting the unclosking and unbonneting of her guest; but this idea also, was of but transient dominance. Miss Beverly's eyes—Mrs Ellison could not exactly tell whether they were blue or black—were lifted to her face; and "how very beautiful," was the next thought that succeeded. It forced itself, indeed, into almost audible utterance, as the clustering locks of golden brown were thrown back from her bright forehead like a flood of sunlight, and her countenance, beaming with open trust and sunny emotions, was turned fully towards her censor.—"But, she is shocking giddy," said the imposing shake of the head which next followed, as Gertrude, upon whom her new position seemed to have imposed as little check, as the transfer from one tree to another does upon the glad notes of the forest bird, ran on from one theme of trifling to another in rapid succession;—still her new friends listened, and Gertrude still ran on and by degrees, they *forgot to remember* that wisdom was so altogether more proper than folly. Her smile was so bright, it pervaded every little corner of the heart; her merry laugh came over one like a sound of spring, and her voice, soft, rich and full of musical intonation, was a continuous tide of melody.

"I am afraid, my dear you will be sadly lost in so very retired a place as this," said Mrs Ellison, as the day wore away; "but the teacher of the female seminary here, an amiable and highly accomplished girl, is fortunately, at this time, our boarder, and you will find in her a gifted and agreeable companion."—"Some demure old maid, I suppose," thought Miss Beverly; "and still worse a blue stocking. Good angels defend me, if"——"Miss Hartland, Miss Beverly," interrupted Mrs Ellison, as a young woman, apparently scarcely eighteen, with a pale, mild countenance of singular beauty at that moment entered.—"I hope, my dear young ladies, you will soon be friends. If not equally unfortunate, you are both orphans, and this should be a link of sympathy between you."

"Is that the young woman you spoke of, my dear Mrs Ellison?" exclaimed Gertrude, the moment that Miss Hartland left the room; "why you told me—no not exactly told me; but I had an idea that she was so very different; she is so young, and so extremely lovely. Gladly would I cultivate her friendship; but methinks, I should know as little how to speak to her as to a beautiful engraving."

"You will find a far deeper interest in the character of Eliza Hartland, than mere beauty can afford. She has been reared in all the elegancies of wealth and high fashion; but the death of her parents, while it revealed the ruin that had been gradually settling upon their fortune, threw her at the age of fifteen upon the single support of a young brother, whose education was yet unfinished, and who had scarcely given a thought to any pursuit of life, but the collegiate studies, from which he was then so unexpectedly called. But he a noble fellow, with a self sustained spirit, that could bend itself to the exigencies of life, though it could not be bowed to dependence or despondency. The creditors of his father were disposed to be lenient in behalf of the unprovided orphans; but far from seeking, he would admit of no commutation; and the minutest article of the estate even those which had been already appropriated to himself and sister, were finally disposed of, that not a farthing should be left unpaid. This rigid justice was not without its effect. His character was at once firmly based; and an employment in an extensive mercantile establishment, enabled him at once to continue his sister at the fashionable school where she had been placed by her parents. But Eliza shared his own proud virtues. She knew her brother still cherished a strong preference for the profession to which he had been originally destined, and that with only herself to provide for, he might yet attain it. She early looked forward to the time when her own exertions would secure her support, and with an untiring industry, that could not fail of attaining its object, she strove to perfect herself in those branches of female accomplishment which she now regarded not as mere embellishments, but as attainments, positively enforced by gratitude and duty. Her native gentleness of manners, and elevation of character were favorable to her purpose; and it is more than a year since she has been the principle teacher in the young ladies' seminary of this place. Her brother has devoted himself to his favorite profession, and is at this time attending a course of law lectures in your own city."

"Quite a tale of romance," said Miss Beverly; "and truly, Miss Hartland's contenance is in fine keeping with the character of a heroine; with that pure, pure brow of hers, and eyes that when you look into them, you feel as if looking down into deep waters when the moon is shining on them. Oh, I know we shall be friends. You know, my dear madam, there was never a heroine without some dear, dear friend to act as a foil; and I have just come to take that place. How very fortunate! We shall love one another so entirely."

But Miss Beverly was also mistaken. Eliza Hartland's manner towards her was from the first, as gentle as a sister's; and it would have been difficult to define the kind of distance it still preserved. There was nothing in it of avoidance, or coldness; and yet there was an impalpable something, that drew around her a line like a magic circle, over which no advance of familiarity might be urged. Her faculties were at all times called into the readiest requisition, to oblige Miss Beverly. She sang for her—played for her—sketched for her—drew patterns for her—assisted at her toilette, and all this with the most perfect pleasure; but here their intelligence stopped; and Gertrude, who had planned unbounded munificence towards the indigent orphan, found it impossible to make any return for her own daily acts of kindness. Eliza had no wants—no desires—no fancies—no sorrows to communicate—no lost privileges to regret.—If Gertrude sometimes tossed over the elegant baubles, and costly ornaments, which form so large a part of female expenditure, to find some offering for her friend—when she had made selection, Eliza had quietly withdrawn. If, when an occasional shade upon Eliza's brow told of remembered griefs, or the weariness of unremitted exertion, she would have proffered sympathy, the shade was thrown off as soon as noted, and succeeded by a smile of placid sweetness.

"She is a strange girl," thought Gertrude Beverly; "can all this be pride?" Pride! under that meek and gentle bearing!—the idea was preposterous.—"Has she no heart?" A thousand instances, even the expression of her countenance at that moment, gave answer; for she was speaking of her brother's expected return, and there was a new and animated light in her calm eye.

"And is this brother of yours, whose promised coming has given so rich a tint to your cheek, is he much like you, Eliza?"

"Oh, he is all;" but Miss Hartland checked herself and laughed at the half spoken eulogy, while she added, "you will consider him a very selfish animal, for he is too much engrossed by his own pursuits to take any part in general society,"

"General society!" repeated Gertrude, mentally; "and with this, I suppose then, I am still to be classed."

The brother at last came; and it was then that the full flood-tide of Eliza's deep, though still spirit, poured itself out in the strong flow of affectionate gladness. It was met too, by all the unsuppressed ardor of a brother's holiest, fondest love, while it is yet the tenderest tie that the young heart owns; and Gertrude Beverly felt, perhaps for the first time, that the hidden wealth of the soul scatters a glory upon the path of life, not caught from its imposing splendors. Ethwald Hartland—I was going to describe him; but how very idle. Some thousand of written portraits thanks to "our predecessors," who have spared us the want of "original" likenesses, embrace all that can be told of dark eyes, intellectual brows, and fine figures. That distinctive something, which after all, constitutes the character of the whole,—which rendered Ethwald Hartland at once a being, separate from all whom Gertrude Beverly had met in her long round of gaiety,—language has no *signs* for it. Among worshippers at the shrine of the lovely heiress, there had been more than one distinguished in the circles of elegance and high life; but it was with the young and nameless Hartland that Gertrude felt, for the first time, the consciousness of a superior presence.

He spent a half hour with his sister every evening, and as the reserve, imposed by the fair stranger, gradually wore away, he gave new life and impulse to the fireside circle. The gathered treasures of a cultivated mind, flashing in its own light, like gems to the sun—the refinements of just taste, and the fervor of deep feelings—these gave a tone to the society of Ethwald Hartland, to which Gertrude was a stranger. Eliza, too, was so animated during her brother's visits; no wonder his well known step was heard with quickened pulses; and thus diffusing pleasure round him, what wonder his own eye flashed with a deepened light, as he took his seat between his sister and her fair friend. In truth, his half hour soon became gradually lengthened, and it was evident his wonted pursuits, had no longer so very absorbing an influence. Having one day stepped into Miss Hartland's room in her absence, Gertrude's eye was arrested by a pair of plain ear-rings, which lay on her table, and the tho't struck her of attaching to them the costly drops she wore in her own. While thus engaged, she heard Eliza's step on the stairs, and unwilling to be detected till she had completed her little arrangement, she slid into an adjoining chamber. The door was ajar, and the voice of Hartland, who entered a few moments after his sister, distinctly reached her.

"Where is Miss Beverly?" he enquired, "I do not often find you alone."

"And this is the reason, dear Ethwald, I suppose, that your visits have been somewhat prolonged of late. If so, I will call her immediately."

"Nonsense! Eliza; though now I have mentioned her, pray what is your estimate of her? Is her mind or character worthy of her face and form?"

"She is a warm-hearted affectionate girl."

"And her mind."

"That is no requisite of female loveliness."

"Pshaw! Has she intellect or not? or that kind of cultivation—"

"She has all the accomplishments belonging to fashionable life."

"Ah! I understand you. She can sing a little, dance exquisitely, draw a little, embroider a little, and is perfect mistress of the art of personal embellishment.—So then, this is all. Why, Gertrude Beverly was formed for something beyond this. Every feature is instinct with higher capabilities. But, Eliza, I am glad—from my soul, I am—that her personal loveliness is her only claim."

"And, why?"

"Because, did you not tell me, she is an heiress?"

"And you would, therefore, be an unsuccessful wooer."

"I would, therefore, not be a wooer at all; no, not even were I certain of success. I have no ambition to owe my bread to my wife's inheritance. Yes," Hartland continued, "it is well; it is all well, indeed, for were I not a beggar, I know not what folly her beauty might lead me to commit. There is a strange charm about her—a sportiveness like that of childhood, giving interest to her most unmeaning remarks; and her voice, why it thrills through and through me like a rich instrument, to whose tones the accompanying words add nothing."

"Ethwald!" said Eliza, in a voice of quiet tenderness; "you must not give me so much of your time as you have of late. It is a sacrifice you cannot afford."

"You are right, my sweet sister, quite right;" said the brother, laughing; but there was bitterness in the tone. "I will obey you, too, as I would an oracle; so, good bye, and I will not see you again for a week."

He was faithful to the promise, and when he again called, his manner was changed. There was a deepened glow, too, on Miss Beverly's cheek, not caught from the sunset's crimson, reflected round her, and mutual restraint seemed to have chained the feelings of both. The spell of delight was dissolved—they met again in reciprocal reserve, and when soon after Miss Beverly returned to her native city, though the restless eye of Hartland told of troubled emotion, his manner was marked by politeness only. Eliza's adieus were those of kindness; but still the gathered quietude of her brow, told a consciousness that they were treading different paths, and for them, therefore, there could be no green places—no fountains of communion in common. Meanwhile, young Hartland completed his preparatory studies, and was now, according to his original purpose, to establish himself in the nearest city.

"You will call on Miss Beverly," said Mrs Ellison, as Hartland was about taking leave; "I have a request for her, which I wish you to hand her yourself. No unwelcome commission, if one may judge by that change of color, and Gertrude will be so glad to see you, though her letters of late, are far less cheerful than they were formerly; but I hope it is only that her spirits are getting a little tamed."

The charge, indeed, was far from being a pleasant one. It was sometime after his arrival, before he could summon sufficient courage to fulfil it, and when he at last knocked at the door of the elegant mansion, to which he had been directed, there was an embarrassment in his manner, that he had strives vainly to throw off. The deep, rich glow of pleasure, which lit up the lovely features of Gertrude Beverly, however, at his entrance, operated upon him like a spell, and one glance swept away all recollections of the past and thoughts of the future. Was she indeed changed? or was he self-deluded? She certainly seemed to him far lovlier than he had yet seen her, and there was a tone of thought and of cultivated feeling in her conversation which he had been far from associating with her memory. There was a shade, too, of pensiveness, through which the glee of her nature still flung its bright gleamings, like sunshine through shadowing foliage, that gave a deepened interest to her exceeding beauty. "And this is the being," thought Hartland, "whom I deemed but a thing for passing admiration; but if even then I was not master of myself in her presence, what am I now doing here?"—He rose to depart—he struggled to speak even with coldness, but his voice faultered, and his eye was full of passionate tenderness.

"I should be happy to see you sometimes, Mr Hartland:" said Miss Beverly, in a voice of bewildering sweetness. "You are not perhaps aware——"

Hartland trembled from head to foot. "Of what?"

"That I have no longer the power to draw around me, those who are only to be attracted by wealth.—You look surprised, but the failure of a guardian, involving the ruin of those consigned to his care, is no singular tale in this world of change—and perhaps, after all, I have no reason to repine." Had Gertrude lifted her eyes to those of her auditor, the sudden and intense light that flashed from his, might have awakened a doubt of the sympathy she must have reasonably anticipated; but her own were accidently averted and the vehement earnestness of his enquiries, at once expressed all the interest proper for the occasion.

"I have nothing to regret," she continued, as she assured him of the remedilessness of her wrongs; "I have learned many a needful lesson from my disappointments; and, however I may be forgotten by the crowd, there are still those whose friendship my changed fortune has not alienated. Among these are the family, under whose roof I have still a home; and such I shall find in the kind hearted Mrs Ellison, though I have yet forborne to pain her with the detail of my affairs, and in your gentle and lovely sister, and—and—yourself, Mr Hartland, for somewhat coldly as you have seemed hitherto to regard me,—as an indigent and dependent, Gertrude has now a claim upon your better feelings."

"Coldly!" repeated Hartland, and his own poverty—his uncertain prospects—his former doubts were all utterly forgotten. Passion was in his soul—strong, mighty, uncontrollable. Who in such a moment takes counsel of the future. It was only amid the delirious rapture of reciprocal avowal, that he at last remembered he might not make her the sharer of those struggles which yet necessarily awaited him. But hope was fresh in his heart, and his spirit was strong in the consciousness of its own gifts. A brief space, and he trusted that he might offer her a home, at least secure from want. Gertrude had risen proudly above the loss of fortune, and the strength of character, that had buoyed her thus up, would still enable her to dispense with its privileges. Pictures of domestic happiness rose upon his soul like rainbows upon the sky, shedding light, and beauty, and promise upon his path; and Gertrude listened to his impassioned anticipations with frank, though blushing approval. But the guerdon of professional merit, however surely, is but slowly awarded; and the animated hope, with which he had looked forward to the meed of intense industry, rapidly yielded to the chill of common reality.—Passion is no patient abider of delays;—Ethwald soon became restless and miserable, and his daily visits to Gertrude, but fed the feverish anxieties of his soul. Gertrude herself decided his struggles.

"If," said she, with a smile of cheering confidence; "if I am hereafter to be a sharer of your prosperity, let me be also of its preliminary gloom. It is while we are to be barred from life's brighter scenes, that we need the solace of affection. I have indeed a strong trust that the clouds, now gathering around you, are but for a season; but if it be otherwise, we will still meet the tempest together. And, surely, Ethwald, you cannot, for my sake, hesitate, when you betrothed is a dependent upon those, upon whom she has no claim."

True; this was a point he had not yet urged to himself; but it was decisive. Besides it was ecstacy to be thus urged on, even to madness, by tenderness like Gertrude's; and it now only remained to complete the arrangements for their union. Miss Beverly expressed a strong desire for the supporting presence of Eliza, and a few lines, in which Hartland sketched the recent events, conveyed to the astonished girl the summons to his bridal. She obeyed with alacrity.—The shade of distance, which mixed feelings had thrown over her manner towards the gay and brilliant heiress, was melted away as they now met, and one glance told the simply robed and deeply blushing Gertrude, that the interchange of heart, of which she had been so emulous in their former intercourse, might now be attained. Eliza was attended thither by the Ellisons, and they, with the family, with whom Gertrude resided, were the only witnesses of the ceremony.

"And, why must Eliza leave us?" enquired Gertrude, the following day, as the former was preparing already for her return. "Why should not our home in future, be her's also?"

Hartland's countenance changed. The question awakened him like a blow, from the trance of happiness, into which love had lulled him. His home! what a world of harassing realities the term had conjured up. He felt himself suddenly arraigned for his precipitancy, and a train of musings upon that future upon which not only his own fate, but that of her whom he so passionately loved, was now cast, absorbed his every faculty Gertrude leaned towards him, and placed her fair hand in his; but a smothered sigh was the only response. She had never looked lovelier than at that moment. There was a playful light upon her features, mingled with an expression of deep feeling, that gave a kind of shifting radiance to her whole countenance.

"Ethwald," she softly murmured, as she drew away the hand he had pressed upon his brow; "what would you think of her, who could stoop to obtain a husband by stratagem?"

"Stratagem!"

"Ay. Is there any statute, by which a husband so obtained, might receive redress for the fraud? Or, would it be a new case in court?

Hartland smiled upon the lovely querist; but there was something in her speaking features which perplexed him.

"Nay; but it is no idle question. Such a case is positively to be brought to issue, and the *defendant* would fain put her cause in your hands." Gertrude's white arms were twined around her husband's neck. "Pardon! a thousand times, dearest Ethwald; it was only in an assumed character, I could hope to win your love. Oh, let me still retain it, and we shall be happy in affluence as in poverty, I was reduced to feign."

Among those whose names stand high in professional eminence, as well as those surrounded by the splendors of wealth, Ethwald Hartland took an early and distinguished place; and if Gertrude is yet vain, it is only of the wreaths that bind the brow of her husband.

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A woman, with seven children, having applied for some time in vain for hired lodging, at last practised the following finesse to obtain shelter for herself and offspring. Observing a notice of lodgings to let in a house situated next to a church yard, she ordered her children to play in the church yard while she inquired respecting the apartments. The first question on entering the threshold was, "Madam, have you any children?"—to which she replied, in a saint-like and pathetic tone, "They are all in the Church yard."—The effect was instantaneous—writings were drawn up—the rooms secured, and the lady came to take possession of them. The hostess was horror struck on beholding her children, and refused them admittance; but nothing being said on this point "in the bond," she was fain obliged to make a virtue of necessity and make the best of a bad bargain.

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An alderman of London once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, that I may know what sort of words will fit it."

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Royalty consists not in vain pomp, but in great virtues.—AGESILAUS.

Reprove thy friend privately; commend him publicly.—SOLON.

## LOVE AND REASON.

BY J. C. MOSSIE.

My dear fellow, I have now accompanied you in your gallop of three days, for travelling it cannot be called, and you have not exchanged a dozen words with me, except your very kind and polite variations to the tune, "Begone, you trouble me." The speaker was a fine looking, middle aged man, with a broad Plato-like forehead, and a dark, benevolent lustrious eye, whose fire had evidently been tamed by years and reflection, but still there was something in it which told of strong, but conquered passions.

The youth whom he addressed was leaning moodily on the table, with his face buried in his hands. He raised it when his companion addressed him. No one would have thought of calling it handsome, but there was intellectuality in his pale countenance and intelligent eye. When once seen, they were not a face and eye to be forgotten.

"It is very kindly meant, no doubt,"—said he; "but surely you know enough of man's nature to be aware that after such a shock as I have received, solitude is the best comforter.

"I know no such thing," rejoined the senior, "and besides, let us look coolly at the cause of this sorrow, which has made such a child of you. A pretty blue eyed girl, with auburn hair, wreathing around a polished forehead, whose outward beauty has a poor contrast to the sense within, has thought fit to marry another man. The more fool she; and the greater fool you to grieve for it. Why man, there are plenty of blue eyed girls in the world."

"Uncle," rejoined the youth "you may have reasoned more and thought more than I have, but you have never felt as much. 'Tis now six years since I left my native land, and wherefore did I leave it? for her sake. I was poor, and would not have plunged the woman I loved into misery. I have toiled and struggled beneath a burning, pestilential sky; I have taken all honorable means of acquiring wealth; I have labored like a slave; I have been sneered at for my rapacity and avarice; bitter, bitter, to me were the means of acquiring that wealth, for it forced me to associate with men of grovelling minds, to speak in their language, to do as they did, by heaven! I was almost as mean and contemptible as they. I returned with my hard earned wealth—you know the rest. I saw her married; did I betray my emotion, did I not look calmly on!"—and bitterly he smiled.

"Harry," said his uncle, "you have charged me with want of feeling. Boy, I could, ay, I will, tell you a tale, and thence you may judge if I am fit to be your adviser."

Tears stood in his eyes, but they fell not, for he was a man who, if he could not control his feelings, had the power of preventing their display—he continued.

"You may remember, for I have often told you so, to cheer you, that my early days were days of poverty and difficulty. I had scarcely left college when my parents, from sickness and misfortune were reduced almost to beggary. It was to put daily bread in their mouths, and those of my poor little sisters and brother, that I undertook private tuition, the only thing for which my desultory mode of study had fitted me. Many a headache I had, from the tiresome task of drilling the dull lesson into the head of stupidity and obstinacy; and many the heart-ache, from the supercilliousness of an unfeeling, wealthy employer, or from the often tacitly encouraged pertness of the pupil Often have I cursed my fate, when the clock struck the warning hour, which called me from the perusal of some delightful volume, to my weary daily drudgery. There was one pupil, however, the time of whose lesson was frequently anticipated. She was a fair girl, with a mild, soft hazel eye, which, however, frequently gleamed brightly and mirthfully. She was a mere child, with all a child's whims and fancies, but she was only capricious in trifles, in the utmost wildness of her girlish mirth she would have shuddered to utter a word which might hurt the meanest menial's feelings: her heart was all kindness, and her soul all guileless purity. There was one thing also, which won my heart—she would ask of my sick parent's health, in a soft, sweet, pitying tone, which made tears start into my eyes; for she was the only one who did so, and I loved her for it. I often caught myself gazing on her intensely, as she bent over her book, and when she raised her eyes from it, and observed this, she would blush deeply, and ask some needless questions about the lesson, in the prettiest, most confused manner possible. Wherefore should I dwell upon these things? I loved her and thought she loved me. We sometimes read poetry together out of the same volume, and I would fondly fancy there was something peculiar in her manner, when any passage might possibly be applied to ourselves. And who would not have thought so, if he had heard those feeling, tremulous tones, and felt the warm sigh flutter over his face, or had his head entangled in a pretty girl's curls from sitting too close to her while she was reading love poetry?. This was too much for flesh and blood, and one evening our lips clung into a kiss. "Pretty doings—walk out of my house—walk to your room madam! I shall not expose you, sir, for my daughter's sake, but never let me see you again."—'Twas mama who had entered unperceived by us.

"Now my dear Harry, was I not in the right to suppose this girl loved me?"

"Yes, uncle, yes," said Harry, impatiently, "go on."

"You remember the good luck which happened to me about this time. I became clerk in the counting house of one of the most whimsical old fellows in the world. Promptitude was his motto—he was absolute as Napoleon. The moment he decided upon a thing, it was done. He came to me one day, and said, in his brief, surly manner—"Say, youngster, what time will you take to get ready to go as supercargo, to India? One of my clerks asks ten another eight days; how long do you ask?"

"I knew the humor of the old fellow, and replied, 'I am ready, now, sir.'

He grinned grimly, and said, 'you shall go.'

I went, remained four years, and by trading, secured a competence, returned home full of thoughts of my quondam pupil, her lessons, the love poetry, and mama.

I was now hailed as equal, by those who had scorned me. The vulgar rich bowed down to me; but this was no consolation to my wounded spirit, for *she* was married. At first my grief and indignation were violent as yours; for the sake of appearances, I overcame them and even visited at her house. One day we were left alone together. My heart beat dreadfully, my tongue clove to my mouth, but she was totally unconcerned—quite cool.

"Do you remember," said she, laughing, "the last time we saw each other before you left for India?"

I was struck dumb with astonishment. 'Do you know,' continued she, 'I used to pity you very much, and I do think you were half in love with me, confess now.' Many men would have thought this a challenge, but 'twas not so.'

"Oh uncle, uncle," said Harry, "your case is not like mine: that admitted of consolation, mine does not."

Six months afterwards, Harry was married, and is now the best humored, most contented man that ever had a wife and six children to try his patience!

[From the N. Y. Whig.]

### FEMALE GENEROSITY.

I was one evening in a mixed company of ladies and gentlemne, when the conversation happened to turn upon the subject of generosity. It was maintained by some of the gentlemen that it was more inherent in the male, than in the female breast. After many arguments on the subject, a lady related the following instance of generosity in the female heart.

"In the latter part of the French revolution, a young man who was closely pursued by a body of gens d'armes, in the streets of Paris, stopped at a door in which stood a young female, and requested concealment. There was no time to consider, as the soldiers were close at hand. She conducted him to a back building, and locked him in. She had scarcely done this, when the soldiers passed. As it happened the very body of gens d'armes who had pursued the young man, were invited by the owner of the house, to take up their quarters for the night, and were put into a room in the same building in which the refugee had taken shelter; and as they occupied the room next the entrance, he could not escape without passing through the room where they lay. In this dilemma, the young lady resolved to extricate him if possible. She waited until she thought the soldiers were all asleep, and passed through the room without waking any of them, acquainted the stranger of his perii, and told him that if he would consent, she could conduct him to a neighboring church of which her uncle kept the keys, and secrete him until the danger was over He consented. She took him by the arm, and they entered the room where the soldiers were sleeping, when, in passing, he struck his foot against one of them, who jumped up, seized the young man, and demanded who it was: when the young lady, with great presence of mind, answered, "It is only I, who came to seek for"—fortunately she had nothing more to say, as the soldier, hearing a female voice, let go the arm. They passed on, and entering the church, she conducted him to the door of a vault, which was curiously concealed behind the altar, told him to enter there, and she would bring him food daily, until he should be enabled to venture forth in safety. She gave him the lamp, and shutting the door immediately returned to the house.

"He decended into the vault, and seating himself on a tomb-stone, he there beheld recorded the names of his own illustrious ancestors, who had mouldered into dust ages ago. He was overpowered with fatigue, and fell asleep, and did not wake until the morning of the second day, when he perceived that his benefactress had not been there, and he began to fear that something had happened to prevent her from coming again. He waited in terror and anxiety until night, but still she come not, and he laid himself down in despair on a tomb-stone resolved to endure the lingering death which awaited him. He sunk into a lethargy, from which he was awakened the third morning by the voice of his benefactress calling on his name; but it seemed as if animation had ceased, for he was unable to move, or articulate a sound. He heard the dreadful sound of the door as it fell; he uttered a faint cry, and rushed up the steps. Fortunately the young lady had not left the spot; she raised the door, entered the vault, and restored new life to the sufferer. She informed him that she had been unable to get to the church since his concealment, on account of the vigilance of the guards who were stationed at her uncle's, but that she had made arrangements by which she could supply him with food daily; she prepared to depart, and had just ascended the steps, when they heard persons entering the church. She immediately closed the door of the vault, and the next moment they heard the steps of a body of soldiers passing and repassing about the church, and who were searching for some refugees whom they suspected were concealed there. They were conducted by the unsuspicious uncle, who led them to every part of the building, to prove his innocence.

"Their steps were often heard by the trembling couple below, passing over the vault, but they did not perceive it. When they left the church, she left the vault with repeated assurances of daily supplying him with victuals. She performed her promise, and in a few days conducted him from his place of concealment, and he was enabled to reach his home in safety."

### DOG PRISONER.

In the new gaol of Glasgow in Scotland, some four years ago, there existed the curious spectacle of a "dog prisoner," suffering the penalty of his peccadilloes, among his biped fellow felons. Baillie McClellan, who exhibited this singular specimen of blind justice's victims, narrated anecdotes of his peculiarities, enough to fill an entire volume on Dog-ology.—As it is a well known fact that the passion for peculation is so strong, even in the superior order of us superior beings, that servants have been wholly employed in following and watching their ladies, to observe and pay for the many articles they pillage from tradesmen's stores, so we cannot be surprised if dogs, either by tuition or intuition, will steal whatever they can get into their paws or their maws, without an over nice observance of the laws of *meum* and *teum*. So strongly is this passion implanted in some natures, that no sense of shame, or feeling of rectitude, will ever eradicate it. Of these, the celebrated Lady C—L—e and the lovely Miss C—s of Dublin are singular but well known instances. But to return to the Glasgow four footed felon; we are not quite sure the sentence was just which condemned him to the incarceration we saw him suffer, for he was not fairly condemned by his peers, indeed in the quiet city of Glasgow we hardly think there could have been found puppies enough to form a jury. This very singular dog had been reared and trained by a long suspected knight of the post, who taught him to fetch from any distance, certain articles to which he had previously pointed his attention. This, he would infallibly do; but the most curious part of his education was, the habit of never recognizing his master, if pursued, and he has been known to pass him with a watch in his mouth and a score of pursuers at his heels, as if he had no knowledge whatever of the man at whose instigation he committed the felony. So numerous were his depredations, and so constant his escape, that on one occasion when he stole a watch, the neighbors set a watch upon him: the dog was quietly tracked, and his master was seen to receive from his trusty servant the stolen goods, of course knowing them to be stolen. After a few weeks imprisonment in the gaol, the biped principal was tried and sentenced to transportation, and the jury stepped aside from their dignity, to add a request that this "wicked dog" should either be shot, or confined for the residue of his brief existence. When the Baillie introduced us to his four legged prisoner, we found him the pampered pet of all his fellow gaol birds, who with the true "esprit de corps" valued him highly for the skill he had exhibited in their mutual calling.—*N. Y. Trav.*

### TALKERS.

There are as many varieties of talkers as there are of tulips: to classify them would require the nice discernment and patient perseverance of an ethical Linnæus; and when done, it would be an useless classification, unless, indeed, Taste could be brought to have a love for the cultivation of them, with an ulterior view to the improvement of the several classes. by marrying a common female scold of the last class, with a refined male babbler of the first; and thus effect, by artificial methods, what Wisdom, with all her old endeavors, could never work by any means—an improvement of talkers generally.

There is however, a pleasure in holding up a few of the first classes of talkers to attentive notice, somewhat similar to that which a Dutch tulip-fancier feels, when he displays to the curious, wondering eyes of one not in the fancy, (who had perceived, on being shown a bed of them, that they were all tulips, but did not discern the nicer streaks of difference between them.)

"Some faultless *tulip* which the *Dutch* ne'er saw"

The first, and most common class of talkers, is composed of common babblers. There are several varieties of these; but the most disagreeable is the long-tongued babbler. One of them is sufficient to set a whole village at war, or disturb the peace and sacredness of virtuous privacy. Rather than be silent, he will wound his dearest friend, with a tongue, which, like Laertes' foil, poisons wherever it touches; and sometimes even him who first used it. From this sort of talker you learn the origin of Miss Jones's finery, and Miss Jenkins' *faux pas*; the state of Mr Tomkin's embarrassment, &c. &c. Or if you fear what the world thinks of your own character for virtue or folly you may have your misgivings confirmed to your entire dissatisfaction. He publishes a pernicious piece of truth or scandal, in the morning, and follows the sound of his own rumor, as a wether-mutton follows his own bell. Another variety is the dull, or harmless babbler. He talks in his turn and out of his turn in season and out of season, and yet he has nothing to say. You may, perhaps, learn from him that it rained yesterday; and backed by the boldness of his fears, you may get some credit for weather wisdom, if you doubt whether it will rain to-morrow. He is Francis Moor's counterpart.

The second class are the small talkers. These are tea-table appendages, and sometimes hang by the dexter bend of ladies' elbows; and are usually "prim, puss-gentlemen," all prettiness, Ceasolean tonguers of "words of no tone," they lisp, or cultivate some delicate mispronunciation of one of the four-and-twenty letters, or of a few well-selected syllables. They have a chicken's perseverance in picking up the smallest grain or chaff of tea-table intelligence, yet are not greedy in the possession of it; you may have their second-hand nothings at less than the cost and trouble. Their wit is as an island in a vast sea of three months sail; you may steer round it, and by it, and never make it; or if you think you descry it in the offing, you may tack for it, and hope to drift to its shore; but when you really see it under your bow, you may coast it; but you might as soon tie your hose or your horse up with a sunbeam, or get a will o' the wisp to light you like a well-bred watchman to your lodgings, as make ground there. The light of their minds need not be hidden under a bushel; a one-pill box would be a dome of "ample space and verge enough" for it.—Like one "good deed in a naughty world," it might shine far and wide therein, and yet not gild its confines. Their most delicate, prim mouths are like a perfumer's shop, for they breathe nothing but *sweets*. "Miss A. has the sweetest pug-puppy from Paris that is in the world;" and "Mrs B. a sweet cat in her establishment." Their talk only breathes honey, essence of Tyre, bloom of Ninon, violet washes, and a thousand essences that are advertised in the newspapers. They "die of a rose in aromatic" anguise, and are recovered by lavender water, and other "soft appliances," fifty times an hour, in their "over-exquisite" moods.

The third are those of the objective class. Be your opinions what they may, however undeniable, correct, settled, or well-digested, they will chew them over, and object to them. They will find flaws in diamond wit of the first water, motes in the brightes rays of the mind, and beams in the eyes of Truth. I know such an one. If you would take an advantage which he is gaining in argument, out of his mouth, throw down a bad pun, as burglars toss a bribe of meat to a house-dog who is getting the 'vantage ground of them, and he instantly drops the argument, (as that fabulous dog dropped his substantial meat in the river for the duplicate shadow of it,) to tear the poor pun to pieces, analyzing nothing, till he proves that it is no more than nothing; and when he has satisfied himself to conviction, that a bad pun is not a good one he is obliged after all, from politeness, to laugh reluctantly at the joke.

The fourth is the contradictory class. Let your opinions to-day be to the latter what theirs were yesterday, and they will instantly run an opposition-coach against yours, upset you on the mud-bank of their own opinions, and leave you, sprawling and bespattered, to get up as you can. When you have run them to a stand on one point, and they find you are fixed on agreeing with them, and they cannot object to the matter of your opinions, they have still a resource left, in objecting to your manner of uttering them.—You speak unaffectedly, and they censure you for mediocrity, a bald plainness, and want of spirit and imagination.

The fifth class consists of the talkers in admirations. I heard one of these, the other day. His conversation, if such it might be called, was all exclamation, like a German drama; and was made up of a due jargon of Good-Gods! God-blessmes! Is-it-possibles! Who'd-have thought-its! You-astonish-mes! &c.

The sixth are the interrogative class. Their talk is all questions; I should think their tongues were shaped like a note of interrogation. I know one of this genus. You feel, in conversing with him, as a catechized charity-boy does, when he is asked what his godfather promised *not* to do for him. Talk an hour dead with one of this class, and you will only hear from him such interrogatory affirmations as these following: "And so Jones is well?—and Johnson's married?—and you really now prefer Pope to Pomfret?—and you seriously deny that Alderman Curtis is the author of Junius?"

The seventh, and most insufferable class, are the exclusive talkers. One of these will undertake to talk for all the company present. If you impatiently throw in but one little word, it is like flinging a large stone into a quick current—it disturbs, but cannot impede it, and rather impels it still faster onward:—or like striking a spark into a barrel of gunpowder—a fresh explosion of words spreads a hubbub and confusion all round it. Though he tells you every thing you already know; you cannot tell him any thing that he does not know. He can tell you what a new book contains that is to come out next Tuesday, as well as if he was himself Wednesday: or anticipate the merits of a great picture on the easel. If you mean to see the new tragedy, he has seen it, and he destroys all the delight you would have in its newness, by repeating the best points of it, and by unravelling its plot. If you set out with an anecdote, he snatches it out of your mouth, as a covetous dog would a desired bone from his best boon companion and dearest puppy-friend, and tells it for you. You object that yours was a different version of the same story, and gently persist, in telling it your own way;—he knows the other version as well as you do, and re-relates it for you, but thinks his own the best. If you persist, after all in telling it for yourself, he will insinuate to-morrow that you are in your *anecdotage*, and declare that you are the worst teller of a good thing since Goldsmith. You could not have done a worse thing than start an anecdote in his hearing, for that one is too sure of reminding him of a hundred others: and the lost one of that first century of good things is so nearly related to the first of the second century, that he cannot choose but relate it, and you dare not choose but hear it. If you commence a favorite quotation, he takes up the second line, goes on with it, and ends by quoting twice as much as you intended. This invariably leads him to recollect another poem by the same author, which no doubt you have heard, but Mrs Jones, who is present, would perhaps, like to hear; and then he begins

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1834.

H. HASTINGS WELD,—EDITOR.

## Prize Tale, &c.

THE Publishers of the GALAXY, wishing to give an interest to their sheet, offer

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,**

in the following sums, for original articles for the GALAXY. FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *ORIGINAL TALE*, the scene of which must be laid in the United States. TWENTY FIVE for the best *POEM*, and TWENTY FIVE for the best *HUMOROUS ARTICLE*.

The TALE must not exceed five columns of the Galaxy, nor be less than three, in length; the POEM, must not exceed two. The subject, matter, and manner of the HUMOROUS ARTICLE will be left with the author. It is hardly necessary to premise that purity of thought and of style are indispensable, and that *low wit* or *gross allusions* will condemn it at once.

Manuscripts will be submitted to the inspection and adjudication of impartial judges, and each Prize for which the articles are written, WILL BE PAID, *if there are more than two competitors; whether the successful article be intrinsically worth it or not.* The manuscripts must be directed the EDITOR of the GALAXY, post paid, before the 15th of July—and the name of the author of each, sealed in a distinct note, must accompany it. The direction of the successful writer, only, will be opened. The manuscripts of the whole, will be at the disposal of the Publishers of the Galaxy.

☞ The PRIZES, will be awarded the 1st of August; at which time the articles will be published.

BOSTON, April 12th, 1834.

### MODERN DEGENERACY.

There are certain opinions, either preserved in conversation, as proverbs, or perpetuated by scribblers as figures, which are completely at variance with truth, contradicted by experience, and at war with common sense. They are things said *of course*, concessions made for fashion's sake; silently acquiesced in, against conviction, and iterated because they are received without contradiction, and may be made without any mental exertion. Among the most prevalent, and at the same time, the most ridiculous, is the idea which from time immemorial has been handed from generation to generation, that mankind are daily degenerating from what they were in 'good old times,' and in 'the days of our fathers.'—With the demise of each successive generation which goes down to the grave, an undefined degree of virtue and worth becomes extinct, and the successors to the places of their fathers inherit all their vices, and none of their virtues. And every good act, or evidence of a worthy trait in public or private character, is, if now-a-days noticed at all, depreciated by a comparison with the virtues of an imaginary ancient age of perfection, the precise date of which nobody pretends to fix. If a public man give evidence of patriotism, or a private one of virtue, the newspapers rejoice that there are *yet* left to man *some* public integrity, and private worth.

Well, reader, let us rejoice that our lots are cast today, instead of some hundred years hence. It is of no use to wish that we had flourished hundreds of years back, but it is highly proper to be grateful that we live in the age that we do, instead of having been reserved for a period when every attribute which raises men above brutes shall have become obsolete and unknown.

At the fashionable rate of estimating the downward ratio of human worth, it will not require many centuries to bring about such a state of things. The process of deterioration, is making the world less and less worth one's while for an abiding place, and we must most affectionately pity our successors. If the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration were true; those, who like Shakspeare's Rosalind, in the time of the Heathen philosopher, animated the carcasses of *Irish* rats, might inform us of the actual per centage of the depreciation since the time of Pythagoras; and we, the present generation might watch posterity in the shape of cats and dogs, and mewl our grief at their degeneracy, or growl our disapprobation at their departure from our virtues.—But fortunately for mankind, no such continuity of earthly troubles is in keeping for us, since we cannot expect long to move *on* the earth, even in a dog's skin, and as no one can tell of his previous metamorphoses, it is fair to conclude, the testimony of the fair Rosalind to the contrary notwithstanding, that even the testimony of Irish rats is denied to the believers in the degeneracy of mankind. Upon whose testimony is the fact established? What reason have the present generation to lament their falling off from ancient virtue? At what time did all the desirable attributes of man take flight from earth, and leave it a moral wilderness? Was it with the 'last of the Romans?' But the moral deterioration of mankind is not all that is claimed by the croakers. If we may believe them, the arts and sciences flourished more luxuriantly, and were in better state in their infancy than at the present day.

But a truce with nonsense. If man ever had the right to indulge in pride at what man may be, that right is pre-eminently his at the present day. There have been in the history of the world bright and dark ages, immediately, and alternately succeeding each other. There has been, and more than once, a time when the sage and virtuous could with reason weep the degeneracy of their cotemporaries. Science has beamed upon the earth, patriotic nations have become great and glorious, and the besom of destruction wielded by the barbarian; or the seeds of corruption sown by the luxurious and vicious, have destroyed the fair work, and driven mankind back to barbarism. The efforts of inspired and uninspired moral reformers have been rendered of no avail, or prostituted to base and venial purposes by ignorant or designing men, and what would have been blessings, if improved, have been perverted to curses. But a new day has been opened upon earth. Virtue, morality, science have a powerful ally in the PRESS, and the *written* lamentations of ancient worthies in view of revolutions which no power could then avert, should not now be *printed* in application to present time, when no revolution for the worse can reasonably be anticipated. There may be temporary checks to the progress of improvement, but the march is still onward. Every successive step gained, is retained, and improvement is placed upon too firm a basis to be overturned as of old. The registers of worth, the works of philosophers, the histories of states, and the lessons of the sage, are not collected in one or two places to be swept away, or destroyed by the hand of a barbarian, or the occurrence of accidents. Where a single written work once existed, copies innumerable are now extant of all that is worth preserving. The knowlege which was once with difficulty attainable to the few, is now forced upon the many. People *must* learn, whether they will or not.—They cannot avoid it.

The present century, hardly more than one fourth gone, has witnessed a revolution, comparatively silent, and entirely bloodless, more important in its results, and more wonderful in the means by which it is being consummated, than ancient Rome, with all her boasts ever witnessed. Roman Virtue was the resistance of stern nature to the syren voice of luxury and vice, but was overcome at last. We have seen a great nation rise from indulgence in a fascinating and fashionable vice; and public opinion, has, 'in our degenerate day,' wrought a victory over sensual indulgence, in the view of which Lycurgus might be astonished; and the eulogists of Roman virtue should be dumb. Ancient worth, so much lauded, was resistance to vice in its *first* approach, modern reformation is the deliverance from the *last* shackles of a vice, sanctioned by fashion, winked at by moralists, and deemed impossible of suppression by all except the most sanguine. In view of the change which has taken place in public opinion respecting the indulgence in a luxury, around which the mythology and poetry of the ancients; the habits and light literature of the moderns, and inclination for enjoyment of all men had thrown a charm; we say, that the history of no people since the flood, can exhibit so triumphant an example of national reformation, as we have witnessed among the *degenerate* people of the nineteenth century.

For the arts and sciences, it is hardly necessary to observe, that the hut of the peasant of this century, contains articles which would once have been deemed luxuries in the temples of the gods of the heathens. The stupendous public works of the ancients, are monuments alike of the folly and tyranny of their rulers; and were such piles useful or beneficial, modern science would erect them, (and without claiming any thing on the score of the miraculous or wonderful,) with facility and comparative rapidity, employing one man, where a hundred anciently labored.

JUST. A member of the bar in South Carolina, has been suspended for using improper language to a female witness. We have not seen any particulars respecting the language used; nor do we need such a detail to induce us to an acknowledgement of the probable justice of the punishment. If the southern limb of the law was no more abusive than many legal gentlemen whom we have heard bullying witnesses, the only exception to take at his punishment is, that it is not severe enough. Many lawyers seem to imagine that the court room, whether the 'dwelling house' of a petty justice of the peace; the police court; or a higher tribunal, gives them the privilege of abusing better people than themselves, to any length. Unused to such impudence, the objects of their scurrility are unable to defend themselves in kind, because incapable of descending to the use of Billingsgate with them. We recollect, however, one case in which a diminutive sprig of the law, and one whose mind was every way proportioned to his body, was induced to retract a tissue of slander thrown upon a government witness, in a prosecution for a robbery. The young disciple of Coke upon Littleton, had astonished all present, by more than intimating that the witness, a respectable man, who was the person plundered, and the principal witness against his gallows-bird client, was intemperate, noisy, perjured, and capable of all the etceteras which are often, we had almost said usually, imputed to a citizen, however respectable, to discredit his testimony.—After the conclusion of his tirade, the person attacked, rose and beckoned him out of the room.

'Mr ——, you must, on your return, *retract* every word you have said against my character.'

'How, what, hey! you'll bring a suit for slander, will you? I defy you, I defy you. You can't do any thing with me, I know you can't. I shan't retract a word. I won't. I should look *well*, should I not?'

'Mr ——, so far as my character is concerned, I don't care a fig for your abuse. Your assertions will pass for what they are worth. But if you value your bodily ease, you will retract. I shall *say* no more.'

The grandiloquent young Attorney had a 'few words more to say before he rested the ease.' Those 'few words' saved him a cowskinning.

TROUBLE EXPECTED. The editor of the Northampton Courier, a crusty bachelor, and one not to be fascinated *at will* by any of the fair half of creation, has entered his plea in behalf of such of the daughters of Eve as find it necessary to repair broken hearts with legal stitches. He says the late verdict returned at Worcester, in favor of the female professor of music, was rendered upon circumstantial evidence; and is fully of opinion that the decision making such evidence proof of promise of marriage, is perfectly just. Nay, he "would willingly multiply laws for the defence of the weak, and encircle woman with double the protective barriers she now has, against the outrages upon her affections, and the wrongs she suffers from the hollow hearted professions of but too many of the male sex.' Out of his own mouth we will judge him; if, within the time during which experienced housewives say 'cake will keep,' he is not registered as Benedict, the married man. In his last paper, under the names of a married couple, we read the following:—

'The generous piece of Cake sent us, was of the *first chop*. We have ordered a dozen loaves or so from the same *batch* for our own wedding."

This is excellent 'circumstantial evidence.' More can be produced, and, unless he consummate his nuptials within the month, the first Northampton spinster who can be persuaded so to do, shall appear as plaintiff against him.

THE POLES. At the dinner at Faneuil Hall on Monday, the deputation from the Polish Exiles being present, the following toast was offered by Mr A. H. Everett:—

*The Exiles from Poland*—The gallant countrymen of Kosciusko and Pulaski; they are heartily welcome to our country.

The response of one of the Poles, is thus reported in the Transcript:—

Americans: I thank you in the name of my countrymen for this proof of your interest in them. It is not the first one we have had. During the late struggle of our country for liberty, we heard the voice of sympathy which you sent across the Atlantic; we remember the Standards which you forwarded, and although they did not reach us in time to lead us against the enemy, they were an endearing proof of your sympathy; we remember, too, the suffering of some of your countrymen for their devotion to our cause. If any thing can console us in exile from our beloved Poland, it is, that we can at least *sigh* freely in the home of freedom. If it please Heaven to separate us forever from our native land, we can at least rejoice, that America is to become the home of our adoption. Allow me to propose this toast:

*Long continuance to the Free Institutions of the United States*—if preserved in their purity, they must secure the prosperity of the people.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. The number for the present month, completes the sixth volume. In the three years which have elapsed since its commencement, its own intrinsic worth has gained for it a favor, and placed its future prospects on such a foundation that its continuance is no longer matter of doubt. A title page and index accompany this number. For contents see advertisement.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURIER. A newspaper with this title has been commenced at Fitchburgh. It is anti-administration, and neat in appearance. We believe a Jackson newspaper has also been established in the same town, recently. If the two can live upon *politics*, they will probably get a living in a town where the population is hardly large enough to pay a post-rider for bringing the Worcester papers to the village.

TWO NEW PAPERS are announced as about to be commenced in Buffalo, N. Y., one daily, and one weekly.

NEW YORK MIRROR. The publishers of this periodical will give, with the first number of the next volume, a splendid plate of the Presidents of the United States.

THE LADIES' COMPANION, is the title of a new periodical just commenced at New York. It resembles in style of typography, and matter, the Ladies' Book, published at Philadelphia, and will very well bear comparison with that work.

If the Editor of the Baltimore Visiter quarrels with half a copy of the Galaxy, what effect would a whole copy produce upon him? The fact is, Mr Visiter, our proposan made a mistake of a quire or two, and we always prefer cheating exchanges, to disappointing subscribers.

### ARTILLERY ELECTION.

Cato is said to have remarked that he wondered the augurs, and soothsayers did not laugh in each other's faces, while going through ceremonies the emptiness of which must have been apparent to them. And we have often imagined that we could detect a latent glimmer in the eye of some modern representative of the ghost of the militia system, and supposed we could detect a suppressed disposition to smile among the members of skeleton corps who have seen themselves outnumbered on parade day, by the band of boys of all ages and colors who take advantage of the music paid for by the military, to strut in measured step and time, in raiment ludicrously various, and in many instances piteously dismantled, by the side of the gaudily equipped 'trainers.' What could have induced our worthy Governor to refuse to don regimentals last Monday? The Ancient and Honorables, celebrated their one hundred and ninety-sixth anniversary, ate a good dinner, and the usual time honored observances were repeated. The following were the regular toasts:—

*The Day*—Consecrated by the Pilgrims to religion, good fellowship, and arms; may its return be celebrated while there is a *good Christian*, a *good soldier*, or a *good fellow* in Massachusetts.

*The President of the United States.*

*The Governor of Massachusetts*—In supporting the ancient institutions of the country, he honors the memory of our fathers, he gratifies the feelings of ourselves; he will deserve the remembrance of our children.

*His Honor the Mayor*—Though his *military* title is now sunk in his *civil*, we trust he will always be something *more than civil* to the *military*.

*The Pulpit*—The '*drum ecclesiastic*'—may it always *beat*, as it has *to-day*, to piety and patriotism.

*Our Senators and Representatives in Congress*—A constellation, in which though there is *one great star*, there are *no small ones*.

*Our Judges*—Though, now-a-days, they have little to do with *canon* law, we may always learn from them how to *charge* in defence of human rights.

*Harvard College*—May it continue to *raise the standard* of education in our land, assured that, in so doing, it is supporting the *standard* of *freedom*.

*The Navy*—May a *common* interest, a *common* property, and a *common* glory, long make it a bond of union to our *common* country.

*The Army of the United States*—In itself but a *hand full*—but those who deal with it will be apt to find their *hands full* too.

We really wish that 'Artillery Election' may be the last military observance dispensed with. The late enactment of the Legislature will do much to raise the character of volunteer companies, since those who acknowledge themselves votaries of Mars, must do it from sincere devotion to arms; and as all compulsion is removed, exhibitions of *forced* military ardor are about to be dispensed with. But what could induce the Governor to refuse to wear the livery?

Many accidents by flood and field occurred on Monday, but no lives were lost, though the nerves of divers patriotic ladies were shattered by the reports of 'mous-kittery' as Maelzel denominates it, and the discharge of 'ourdnansh!' Two or three of the Engine Companies hied them out of town to amuse themselves by firing at targets. One we noticed, was an *incendiary*, depicted in the act of firing a house, while his eyes out-Macbethed Macbeth in their wild aspect. Whether the eyes were pierced, or the heart of the wooden image perforated we cannot say, as we did not see the effigy after its return. The subject was well imagined, as the fire department have always owed such gentry a particular respect.

A great deal of anxiety was created for parents, by the squally weather in the afternoon; as many juvenile parties had gone down the harbor on boat excursions. Fortunately none of these fears were realized, as the returns of Antonio Domingo, and the returns of the lads themselves reported no lives lost. One boat on reaching land was deserted by its juvenile crew, who setting the boat adrift, took to their heels as if the avenger of blood was in pursuit of them. In the mean time, the father went in search of his boys, and was himself obliged to spend the night away from home, and in no very happy frame of mind, while his lads footed it back, and were in their turn affrighted for their father. Antonio Domingo, set all things right on Tuesday, and was as usual anxious to save life, and devoted great pains to the discovery and return of the missing.

WINES. We commend the following test of wines to the community of *bon vivants* generally, but more particularly to such lovers of *good* wine, as cannot judge of it by their own taste. It is from a treatise just published:

"Champagne wine, if pure and free from any mixture not belonging to it, forms a star in the centre of the effervescing froth, when poured into a glass when standing on the table. Poor and hungry wine, introduced as champagne, is thus easily discovered, as are also home made imitations, either from the apple, the pear, or the gooseberry, many of which, in their sparkling quality, approach to the real champagne so closely, that they have deceived many pretended connoisseurs. All other wines may be easily tried by slaking a piece of limestone, and bottling the water when perfectly transparent for use as occasion may require. The proof consists in filling half a wine glass with this water, and the other half with the suspected wine; should it turn black and muddy it is a sign of impure wine."

HISTORY OF NANTUCKET. We learn from the Inquirer, that Mr Obed Macy, of Nantucket, is preparing a history of that Island. He has been many years engaged in collecting facts, and proposals will be issued in about a month. The Inquirer says:—

"The work now proposed, we learn, is founded on authentic documents, gathered from various quarters, with diligent and prolonged research. Very little is suffered to rest on mere tradition. The early settlement by whites, the condition of the Indians, the privations and sufferings of the inhabitants during the Revolution, and more recently in the second war with Great Britain, the *rise* and progress of the whale fishery, are subjects fully treated of, and will amply compensate an attentive perusal by the general reader. The whole, it is believed, in a more especial manner, will deeply interest every inhabitant of this place, and every descendant, wheresoever residing, of its hardy, industrious, and peaceful settlers."

PYTHAGORAS *vs.* CROCKETT. PYTHAGORAS gave this excellent precept. "Choose always the way that seems best; how rough soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable."

CROCKETT, gives a better version of the same precept:

"Be *sure* you're right then *Go ahead!*"

Every body takes the course, which for some reason or other, *seems* best, but Davy's is the true doctrine. *Be sure!*

MR G. H. BARRETT. The Philadelphia Inquirer states that this gentleman has become lessee of the Walnut street Theatre. He takes possession after the fourth of July next.

COMPLIMENTS TO PHYSICIANS. Dr Wm Ingalls of this city, upon retiring from practice has been presented by his friends with a splendid silver vase and salver, as a testimonial of their respect for the man and the physician.——A Dr Cartwright, of Mississippi, has been presented with a splendid silver vase, the cost of which was $600, as a token of gratitude for his services during the prevalence of the cholera in that section of the country.

OUTCRY. The Pews in a church in Liverpool, Penn. are advertised to be sold by "*Public outcry.*" This is a sale of a description new to us. Persons who wish to hold pews are recommended to avail themselves of the opportunity, as none can be held without *outcry*. We should prefer peaceable *possession*.

IMPROMPTU IVES. Miss Adelaide Kemble, a young daughter of Mr Chas Kemble, is completing her musical education at Paris, under Signor Bordogni.

THE WEATHER. 'All signs fail in a dry time,' says an old woman's adage;—all sources of amusement and means of enjoyment become of little worth under such a perpetual infliction of dull weather as that in which May made her exit and June is introduced. The last novel is a bore, music is hardly tolerable where the rain patters a continual accompaniment; and an embargo is laid on all out door excursions except such as business render unavoidably necessary. One cannot read, and employment of the mind to any purpose is out of the question where such an infectious dulness is borrowed from out door objects. In the language of a trifle which ran the rounds some five years since:

"The weather vane has rusted East,
The blue sky is forgotten,
The earth's a saturated sponge
And vegetation's rotten."

Heigho! What a season for disappointed belles and soured politicians! It is inducement to suicide.

LOTTERIES IN NEW YORK. Some time since, we inferred from an advertisement in a New York paper, that Lotteries were far from being suppressed in that city. The Journal of Commerce states that the laws abolishing this species of gambling, are now openly contemned, placards on which are printed "Lottery draws to day,"—"The Lucky Spot," &c &c being openly and impudently hung out, as before the passage of the prohibitory act.

The law *should be enforced*. Aside from the *criminality* of gambling, it is desirable to stop some of the outlets through which money, often fraudulently obtained, is dissipated, in large cities by the young and thoughtless. Many inducements to prodigality are tolerated as *necessary* evils. Lotteries are certainly not among the number for which any such plea can be made. If permitted in one city, they will be in another; and legal enactments are worse than useless where the penalty for transgression is never inflicted. It has been hinted to us that the sale of Lottery Tickets is continued in the city of Boston.

SHIPWRECKS. The news of the loss of *thirteen* British vessels, bound to the British Provinces with emigrants, was published in the last Galaxy. There are many circumstances peculiarly affecting in the consideration of such a disaster. The passengers, many of whom were women and children, deserting their homes to find an El Dorado in the Western world—parting with friends in the anticipation of being followed by them to a residence where comparative happiness would await them, have on the very eve of debarkation, found an end of their journey, and an end of life on the shore of the 'promised land.' Perhaps this sudden dispensation has only saved them a more lingering disappointment. Who can forget the wretched condition of the emigrants of last season?

TEA. The editor of the N. Y. Transcript enquires, "Why cannot tea be grown in the United States?"—Because American women can find more profitable employment than rolling each distinct tea leaf round the tip of her finger, Mr Editor. When American women are valued so slightly that an occupation so trivial shall beseem them, Tea will be grown in the United States.

DISAPPOINTMENT. The Editor of the N. Y. Transcript, a Yankee by birth, came all the way from New York to Berkshire, to get a taste of the "treacle varnished cake," anciently usual at 'Lection time. He had forgotten the change in the Constitution of Massachusetts and went back to Gotham, hungry. We presume, however, that he found an equivalent in Graham bread, upon his return, and bolted enough unbolted wheat, to make him amends for his abstinence during the journey.

CAPT HENRY TOBEY. The trial of this gentleman before Justices Story and Davis, for the murder of the cook of the Brig Carrol, at sea in October last, after occupying the U. S. Circuit Court three days, resulted on Thursday in the acquittal of the defendant. Mr Dunlap conducted the prosecution for the government; and Messrs Willard and Washburn were engaged in the defence. It appeared in evidence that the man died from the effects of a beating inflicted by the mate of the vessel, who has decamped. The Transcript remarks:—

"The verdict was heard with great joy by the spectators, and Judge Story, in dismissing the prisoner, remarked that he never received a verdict with more satisfaction. Capt Tobey returns to the bosom of his family, with a character tried in the fire, and as unsullied as before he was arraigned.

REV HENRY WARE contradicts through the Daily Advertiser, a report which has prevailed, that he has been opposed to the course taken by the College Faculty in relation to the recent College disturbances.

SAILOR TURNED JOCKEY. One of the crew of the Potomac, deeming the wages received for his late cruise, next to inexhaustible, as a way of getting rid of a portion of the funds, the possession of which tormented him, purchased a horse. The animal must have been the one which Johnston had in his eye when he depicted Rozinante, in a late sheet of caricatures,—none but Johnston can describe him; so we refer our readers to the Illustrations of the feats of the Don, for an idea of the charger. He was a peculiar horse—not skabsided, for his ribs made the hide protrude to a sufficient "breadth of beam," at least so Jack said. He was not exactly sharp on the back neither, but bore some resemblance to an old fashioned gable roofed house. Soon after the purchase of Rozinante, Jack though high in air, found himself low in pocket, devil a shot in the locker, and the wadding all gone. He thereupon concluded to sell his horse; and proclaimed his intent at Brighton, where he happened then to be. "Get out your beast, and let's see her action," said a bystander. Jack proceeded to the shed where Rozinante was quietly eating from a half *bushel* of oats, (Neptune always provides by wholesale) and mounting, endeavored to drive him out from beneath his cover. It was no go. A cudgel from the old Constitution, with which Jack was armed, was plied most unmercifully upon Rozinante's bones—but the beast was as obstinate as a mule.—Not a step would he budge. "Oh, to the devil with your blarney," said the tar, dismounting, "there's the craft, if you want her, shell over the spelter, but shiver my mizen if I mean to *race her all round the village* to please any lubber among ye!"

THE WOODS had a bumper at their farewell benefit in New York on Friday, 30th ult. At the close of the evening's performance, they took leave of the audience. Mr Wood, in a neat and brief address expressing their gratitude to the American Theatre-going public, and announcing their intended return in a twelvemonth. Mr Kemble has not yet taken leave of America; leaves of law being included among his other leave takings.

THE ATLAS BANK commenced business on Monday last, and on Wednesday discounted $210,000. In the bye-laws of this institution, a provision is made that "No person shall be eligible as a Director of this corporation, until he shall have made and signed a declaration, that he will not, while a director, be a borrower of money from the said Bank, for paper that may be signed or endorsed by him.

"Yet there will still be bards," is the standing sentence at the head of the *poet's* department in the 'Sunday Guest,' a Baltimore paper. Were we a subscriber, if the 'original' poetry already published, is a fair exhibit of the talents of the Guest poets, we should wish the 'bards' to *be still.*

The Merrimack Manufactoring Company at Lowell, have declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the last 6 months.

William A. Bradley was elected Mayor of Washington for two years, on Monday last by a majority of 194 over Peter Force.

Co. Sometime since there dwelt in the town of Newburyport a dealer in 'varieties,' whom we shall call John Smith, as that is a name which belongs to nobody in particular. John kept a 'Variety Store' which store was remarkable for the variety of signs with which it was outwardly adorned; John's distinguishing characteristic being a fondness for this sort of display. Conspicuous among the rest was 'John Smith,' twice lettered on two boards, which, were jointed in the middle, and fastened at the ends to the building, making a triangle, the sides of which looked up and down the street. After having become 'before-hand' as the phrase is, John bethought him of getting a wife; and was accordingly united in the holy bands of matrimony, with the lady to whom he 'had been attentive' ever since he had attained to discretion enough to prefer another woman to his mother.

Upon marriage in olden time, a 'treat' followed of course, and some of John's friends warmed with his 'N. E.' suggested to him, that the change in his affairs, required a corresponding change on his sign board;—that as he was no longer single, he should clap a 'Co.' on his sign. His advisers, were however, not a little astonished when they found he had taken their joke literally, and that he had caused the two sided sign above his door, to read John Smith & Co.—Had the matter stopped here, it would only have looked like a modest concession on the part of John, which few husbands are willing to make, viz that his wife had a voice in the transaction of his business. But some wicked wag not having the fear of the pillory before his eyes, did in the night time mischievously, wantonly, and with malice aforethought, by clapping an additional letter on the board represent that John was no christian but a Bramin and a heathen, and that his wife was the diety which, as such a heathen, he worshipped. For three days before he detected the trick, the sign read; 'John Smith & Cow.'

BANK OF MARYLAND. The National Intelligencer states, that the Report of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, discloses facts of the most extraordinary nature. Not only is the whole stock of the Bank sunk, but its assets fall short of paying the notes, debts, and deposits, by several hundred thousand dollars! Some of the particulars of this statement are, indeed, almost incredible.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A BLOW UP. It will be recollected that in the Galaxy of the 10th May, there appeared a communication, headed "May Morning," in the course of which a brief description was given of the celebrated cavern in Lynn woods, known as the "Pirate's Cave," or "Dungeon Hole." A few days since, a large number of citizens met together, and procuring the necessary munitions, commenced a journey thither with the sacrilegious design of unlocking, by means of a *powder*-quake, what Dame Nature had locked up, a century and a half ago, by means of an *earth*-quake. Arrived there, they deposited an hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder in a crevice of the rock, and "let her went," as the phrase is; but it was no go after all, for the above amount of Dupont was no more to this rock, than a moderate pinch of Maccaboy would be to any snuffing grandame; it gave a gentle sneeze, so as to be heard a few miles off, though not enough to hurt much.

What the object in committing such scerilege is, it would be hard to say. Probably, however, curiosity is the grand incentive. A few wouldering bones might be found; possibly, also, the "household furniture," and piratical equipments of VEAL would come to light; but it is by no means likely that any thing of intrinsic value is there.

But it is said that the object is not yet given over, and that on the ensuing fourth of July the resurrectionists will again meet there, when a charge sufficient to tear all creation to pieces, will be put in if necessary for the accomplishment of their object. It is hoped that an oration and a poem will be delivered on the occasion.

Lynn, June 6.

### FOREIGN.

ENGLAND The debate on the motion of Mr O'Connell for the Repeal of the Union was brought to a close on the evening of the 26th of April, by a decisive vote against it. Immediately after the decision Mr Spring Rice moved an Address to the King on the subject of the Repeal, which was agreed to by a majority of 465. 523 members voting in favor, and only 38 against it. The motion was agreed to in the House of Lords, and the King had appointed the 1st day of May for receiving it.

Lord Londonderry stated in the House he should put some questions to Earl Grey respecting the state of Portugal.

We re ret to announce the death of Lander, the discoverer of the mouth of the Niger. He has been murdered, at a place 200 or 300 miles up that river.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. Madrid papers to the 23d of April, including an Extraordinary Supplement of the Gazette of that date, had been received in London. The intelligence in the latter is highly important.—Don Carlos has been very actively pursued by the Spanish troops in Portugal. On their arrival, on the 13th before Almeida, the Pretender, who had taken refuge in that fortress, fled, and on the 18th the place declared for Donna Maria.

LISBON, April 21. Ont of 140 Portuguese officers of the navy confined in the castle, only 6 are now alive. The crime of these men was, after the fleet was captured, they would not serve Don Pedro. Some of these were poisoned, and others starved. A few were cudgelled to death.

Information direct from Lisbon, had reached London, to the 22d, and from Oporto to the 25th—both inclusive. Some hopes were entertained at Lisbon, that the negotiation for some arrangement between the two brothers, is not given up. Napier was blockading Figueira, and the Duke of Terceira's head-quarters, up to April 15th, was at Murcia, and continued his pursuit of General Cordozo. The Miguelites had again attacked St Ubes, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The news had reached Lisbon, that General Rodil, at the head of 10,000 Spanish troops, had entered Portugal to assist Donna Maria, and that Admiral Napier had returned to Lisbon, to prepare for another expedition.

The Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro, his Ministers, and in short all the friends of the Queen's cause.

Don Pedro has issued a decree reducing the duties on all foreign goods imported into Portugal, to fifteen per cent for all nations, notwithstanding the treaty of 1810 with England. This had excited much surprise in th latter country.

FRANCE. Preparations were making in the different parts of the kingdom to celebrate the King's birth-day on the first of May. The Chamber of Deputies is disposing, as fast as possible, of the matters before it, preparatory to the close of the session, which Ministers wish to fix for the 10th of May. Dr J. M. Cales, who was one of the National Assembly of 1793, died at Liege aged 72. M. de Chateaubriand has announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate to the electors of Lille.—He resigned his seat in the peerage on the accession of Louis Phillippe. Delegates have been appointed by the people of Lyons to solicit of the government indemnity for the losses sustained during the late insurrection.

FROM VIENNA. According to accounts from Vienna to April 20th, the news respecting the late riots in Lyons, and the disturbance in Paris, had been deemed of sufficient importance by the members of the German Congress, to induce them to protract their sittings indefinitely. The amount of damages sustained by the outrages in Brussels on the 5th and 6th April, have been stated in the Belgian Senate to be 300,000 francs.

SWITZERLAND. A correspondent of the London Standard at Berne states, that all the foreign ministers were about leaving that place except the English and French, and that the German diet had resolved on driving the Polish refugees from Switzerland, and that the Swiss were resolved, cost what it may, not to submit to the order of the German Princes.

MOROCCO. The Emperor of Morocco has broke off all intercourse with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, putting Tanjier in a state to resist attack.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. *London, Saturday, May* 3.—The following, we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days.

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Portugal, and to publish an amnesty in favor of such of the adherents of Don Miguel, as may, within a limited time, desert the cause of that Sovereign.

2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3d. His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend his aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to operate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4th The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league such aid, of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may justly demand.

This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April.

The accounts from Spain received via Paris, fully confirm the news which we communicated yesterday of the defeat of Gen Quesada by the Carlist General Zumalacerreguy. The affair took place in the vale of Borunda, and Queseda, after losing his artillery and baggage, was compelled to take refuge in Pampeluna.

We have been favored with the perusal of some private letters from Bilboa, dated the 14th of April, and although they emanate from persons strongly disposed towards the cause of Donna Isabella, they admit that the political state of the provinces is dreadful, and the conviction of the writers is unequivocally expressed that the struggle will last a long time.

PROCLAMATION OF DON CARLOS.

Printed at Villa Real March 7, 1834.

"Castilians!—The province, in its impenetrable justice, has appointed me to put round my head the diadem of PHILIP V., under circumstances the most difficult to which our enemies have reduced the Monarchy. Duly penetrated with a sense of my awful duty and without any ambition, which always is to be deplored, and of which I have known nothing during the whole course of my life, as soon as the orphanage of my kingdom took place by the death of my beloved brother, without a successor in the male line, I resolved upon every measure that I might be permitted to adopt, under the circumstances I was placed in, to preserve the precious blessings of peace, and the happiness of the succession of my ancestors. To their disgrace some of the sons of Spain paralysed my first offer of reconciliation and satisfaction; but such affection disappeared before the heroic force of my people, to whom Castella e Velha was a source of no small share of glory.

"Castilians! brave in arms! inhabitants of a land classical for its valor and loyalty, and for its having been the precipice where dark passions were in all ages cast down; believe me, as descended from the Cid, and be satisfied that my ambition is to secured to you happy days, so that I shall deserve the blessings of all, healing all wounds, which have not pressed more strongly on the sufferers than on my pious and sensitive heart. "CARLOS, King of Spain."

"Villa Real, March 17, 1834."

CITY AFFAIRS. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Tuesday:

Richards Child, Joseph Lewis, Aaron P. Cleveland, Daniel Henchman, Alvan Simonds, Henry Edwards, Josiah Pierce, Moses Wheeler, and Charles F. Barnard Esqs, were chosen Directors of the House of Industry in concurrence with the Common Council.

Alfred Whitcomb was chosen Foreman, Francis Curtis 1st Assistant, and Charles Trumbull Clerk of Firemen of Ward No 10.

Monday, half past 8 o'clock P. M. was assigned for the choice of City and County Treasurer.

An order passed directing repairs to be made in the easterly pier of the lower bridge to South Boston and railings to be erected upon the side walk of the street leading to the upper Bridge.

The Board concurred with the Common Council in the order fixing the salaries of the City and County officers, with sundry amendments.

An order passed directing that no handcarts be permitted to stand in Washington street, between Court and Milk streets.

Petition of Wm Graves and others, to have May street continued through Belknap street. Referred to Aldermen Fales and Eliot.

An order passed directing that Front street be laid out and continued in a straight line to Dyke street, fifty feet wide, as soon as the proprietors of the lands over which said street will pass shall relinquish to the city, the land free of cost, for that purpose.

Complaint of Wm Willet, assistant Engineer of the fire department, against and officer of Engine No 9; referred to the committee on the fire department.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, last evening, the Order that there be paid to the Charitable Association of the Fire Department the sum of five hundred dollars, was read again and passed.

Richard D. Harris was last evening elected City Treasurer, having the whole number of votes in Convention—33.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. Mr Newton Willey, of the house of Thompson & Willey, hung himself Friday morning, at his residence in Hancock street. Mr Willey had been confined to his room for several days with a disease of the brain, which had occasioned a very decided alienation of mind. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, that he came to his death by hanging himself, while in a state of mental derangment.—*Transcript.*

One of the decayed and forlorn looking poplar trees standing on the site of the Eliot Mansion House, corner of Tremont and Beacon streets, was broken about ten feet from the ground, by the violence of the storm yesterday afternoon, and in its fall struck Mr Titus Welles, President of the Eagle Bank, who was passing at the moment, prostrated him to the earth, and injured him severely.—*Trans.*

GREAT FIRE IN BATAVIA. Our village is again a heap of ruins. A fire broke out yesterday, (Friday) about five o'clock P. M. between two barns in rear of the Eagle Tavern and the stand kept by Harvey Rowe. How it got there is impossible to tell—but the supposition is that some one must have thrown a cigar among the hay and straw deposited there. It was discovered at a very early stage of its progress—but it almost immediately communicated to the hay mow of which projected through the cracks of the adjoining barns. Then all hopes of extinguishing it were at an end. The attention of the citizens was then directed to the preservation of the property contained in the houses, which could be got out. It is impossible at this time to estimate the loss which has been sustained. The Eagle Tavern and a large number of dwelling houses were consumed.—*Batavia Times, May 31.*

DEATH OF MR JOHN A. STONE. Genius would seem to be fated! This gifted young man, the author of Metamora and other well wrought productions, in a moment, doubtless of mental alienation, drowned himself. A pang always accompanies tidings of this sort, and sympathetic bosoms fail not to heave a sigh of regret over the dead who thus die. But when *genius* thus perishes—when the fancy that fashioned from ideal nothing, forms of such varied interest as did Stone's—when he who gave a "habitation and a name" to what had, before, no existence—perishes, and the eye that "rolled in such fine phrenzy" becomes closed forever, and all the nicely adjusted machinery of such a mind is broken up forever, *suddenly*, and by *forced*, not natural means—the feeling becomes intense, and we drop a tear over the ruin.—Poor Stone! He is gone—but he went, there can be no doubt, by the uncontrollable agency of those unaccountable influences which operate destructively upon the finest minds with the most certainty, and taking possession of the will, hurry their possessor away, as the storm does the leaf from its stem, or the flower from its stalk, into the low places of streams or valley—there to mingle with their native elements and to be seen no more.—*Philad Commercial Herald.*

GROWING TEA IN BRAZIL. The tea plant has been introduced into Brazil, and cultivated with success.—One plantation contained in 1829 upwards of 30,000 plants, and the government has taken measures to encourage the further cultivation of that important article.—*N. Y. Trans.*

### CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 27. In Senate—Mr Webster presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Boston praying Congress to take into consideration the propriety of aiding, by duties received from Commerce, Common Schools in the maritime cities, for the instruction of Mariners in common knowledge.

quence, and well acquainted with the general character and habits of those to whose moral and religious improvement he devoted the labors of his life.

I have now, said Mr W. to present to the Senate a most respectable memorial on this subject. It urges upon the attention of Congress the importance of education, and knowledge, and good morals, in this great class of citizens; and since they are so much connected with the commerce of the country in peace and so necessary to its protection in war, they suggest that, out of the duties collected from that commerce, common schools may be established and maintained, in the maritime towns, for their instruction in common learning. I find this memorial signed, sir, in the first place, by several high officers in the State Government, next by the municipal officers of the city. I find next, sir, nearly the whole body of the clergy of the city, of all denominations, uniting in this benevolent and truly philanthropic object. I see too, a column of the names of ship owners; another of the names of master mariners and seamen; and, finally, a long list of other citizens.

I am happy, sir, to be the organ of presenting this subject to the consideration of Congress, not only on account of the great respectability of the signers of the Memorial, but also on account of the subject itself, which cannot but be admitted to be one of importance and interest. I hope it will receive the deliberate consideration of the committee, as I think the time has come when there is a strong and just conviction, widely prevailing, that a melioration is both desirable and practicable, in the condition, character, habits, and morals, and happiness of this indispensable portion of the nation's strength

On motion of Mr Poindexter, the orders preceding the report of the Select Committee on the Rhode Island election were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of that report.

The reports of the majority and of the minority of the Committee were then read, occupying until nearly half past three o'clock.

Mr Poindexter then expressed a hope that the question would be immediately taken, and without debate.

Mr Wright asked for the Yeas and Nays, and they were ordered, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 27—Nays, 16.

The Senate then proceeded to the next special order, being the resolutions offered by Mr Bibb, amendatory of the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President.

Mr Bibb then made some remarks in support of his resolutions, and in explanation of his views. After proceeding a few minutes, the Senate adjourned.

In the House—Mr Bell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the agreement of said committee to the amendment of the Senate to the bill entitled "An act to revive and amend an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the 2d of March, 1831, and "An act in addition thereto," passed on the 14th day of July, 1832; which amendment was read, and concurred in by the House.

Mr Miller asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the motion submitted by him for the printing of 30,000 extra copies of the Reports respectively presented by the majority and minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States.

Mr Briggs moved, as an amendment, that the two Reports be printed, attached to each other, and with an appendix to the whole.

In the course of the Debate, Mr Miller, accepted the amendment of Mr Briggs, as a part of his motion; and in the end, 30,000 extra copies of the document were ordered to be printed—ayes 93, noes 80.

The Commutation Bill was then taken up; and after a debate, in which all the questions formerly mooted were re-discussed, the pending motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been recommitted was negatived, as follows—yeas 76, nays 104.

So the bill remains in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Coin Bill was then taken up; and the question being on its passage, Mr Gorham moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, making the dollars of South America a lawful tender by tale, under certain conditions. After a desultory debate, Mr Boon moved the Previous Question; but the House refused to second it—ayes 73, nays 80. Mr Jones moved to commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole on state of the Union, with instructions, which prevailed—Yeas 86, Nays 82.

The House immediately went into such Committee, Mr Briggs in the Chair.

Mr White moved that the Committee rise and report the bill according to the instructions; which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported as amended.

Mr White moved that the bill be engrossed and read a third time immediately, which was done;

When the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

Wednesday May 28. In Senate—Mr Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal certain provisions of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on import, approved the 14th July, 1832.

[This bill restores the provisos in the 10th and 12th article of the 2d section of the act of 14th July, 1832, as relates to Hardware, and manufactures of copper and brass, which were, by a subsequent act, i. e. of 2d March, 1833, suspended until the 1st of June, 1834.]

Mr Clay asked leave to introduce the two following joint resolutions.

*Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, that the reasons, communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress of the 4th of December, 1833, for the removal of the Deposites of the Money of the United States, from the Bank of the United States, and its Branches, are insufficient and unsatisfactory:

*Resolved, therefore*, That all deposites of the money of the United States, which may accrue or be received on and after the 1st day of July, 1834, shall be made with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conformity with the provisions of the the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved the 10th April, 1816.

Accompanying the resolutions Mr Clay made some appropriate remarks.

Mr Benton expressed, at some length, his reasons for opposing the motion for leave to introduce the resolutions, and concluded with moving that the further consideration of the question should be postponed until this day week, and asked for the yeas and nays, which stood as follows yeas 18—nays 25.

The resolutions were then read and ordered to a second read.

On motion of Mr Webster, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The House was engaged nearly all day on the Kentucky contested election. No result was arrived at.

Thursday, May 29, In Senate—A resolution offered by Mr Preston, calling on the War Department for information relative to pensioners and pensions, was considered. The Senate went into the consideration of executive business, during the remainder of the sittings.

In the House—Mr J. Q. Adams obtained unanimous leave to submit the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and which he intends to offer as a substitute for those reported by the Bank Committee.

*Resolved*, That the Select Committee of this House appointed on the 4th of April last to investige the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to therein

*Resolved*, That in the transactions of the said Committee with the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States, as set forth in the Reports of the Committee, and in the Correspondence annexed to the same, no contempt of the lawful authority of this House has been offered by the said President and Directors of the Bank, or by any one of them.

*Resolved*, That any order of this House to the Sergeant at Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States, or any one of them, to answer for an alleged contempt of the authority of the House as proposed by the concluding resolution offered by the Report of the Majority of the said Select Committee, would be an unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive abuse of power.

The resolution of Mr Boon, fixing upon the 16th of June for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up. Mr Polk suggested the expediency of amending it, by inserting the 23d. Mr Boon at first declined making the amendment, but afterwards accepted it. Various propositions of amedment were made, and rejected, and several calls were made for the previous question, but were not sustained. A motion to insert the 30th of June was rejected, but the vote was reconsidered, yeas 123, nays 83, on motion of Mr Clayton, and the 30th was inserted by a vote of 128 to 83. The last day of June is therefore appointed by the House for the termination of the session.

Friday, May 30. In Senate—The bill to regulate the value of certain gold and silver coins, was twice read and referred. The bill for the better organization of the Marine corps was ordered to a third reading, after being amended by abolishing the right given to brevet rank by ten years' service in the army generally, as well as in the marine corps. Several bills of no general interest was acted on; and the Senate adjourned.

In the House—The Speaker announced his intention to resign the chair on Monday, in consequence of ill health. The subject of the Kentucky election was considered, and Mr Letcher spoke at length, in vindication of his claim to a seat. When he concluded, the House adjourned.

Saturday, May 31. In Senate—No important business of a public character was transacted.

In the House—The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill, giving the assent of Congress to the boundary agreed upon between the States of N. York and N. Jersey. The question of the Kentucky election was then considered, and Mr Moore addressed the House, in vindication of his claim. Mr Leavitt moved the previous question, to cut off the amendments, which proposed to include the votes rejected by the Committee, and which, by reducing the majority of Mr Letcher, led them to pronounce Mr Moore entitled to his seat. This motion was rejected yeas 89, nays 102. Various ineffectual efforts to procure an adjournment were made, and a call of the House was ordered when 210 members answered to their names. The amendments suggested by the minority of the Committee, all proposing to include in the estimate of the votes for Mr Letcher, those which had been rejected by the majority, were adopted by decisive votes. At half past eight, the House adjourned, without having finished the consideration of the subject; but the question is believed to be substantially decided in favor of the claim of Mr Letcher, and against the report of the Committee of Elections.

Monday, June 2. In Senate—After the presentation of various memorials, Mr Grundy, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill, placing periodical pamphlets on the same rats of postage as newspapers. The amendments of the Constitution, relative to the election of President and Vice President, proposed by Mr Bibb were referred to a select Committee, chosen by ballot, and consisting of Messrs Bibb, Benton, Webster, Calhoun and Forsyth. Mr Clay moved to postpone the previous orders, in order to take up his resolutions, relative to the removal of the deposites; the motion prevailed, yeas 24, nays 16. Mr C. hoped that no time would be unnecessarily occupied in the discussion of the resolutions. Mr Benton, after a discourse of some length, moved that they be indefinitely postponed, but the motion was rejected by the following vote—yeas 13, nays 29.

Mr Benton moved to amend, by inserting as a substitute the bill reported in the House by the Committee of Ways and Means. This motion was rejected by a vote of 31 to 14: Mr Robinson, who voted in the negative on the former question, voting now in the affirmative, and Messrs Leigh, Moore and Knight, who were then absent, in the negative. Mr McKean did not vote. Mr Benton then moved to commit the resolutions to to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report an amendment, regulating the deposites of public money in the State Banks. This motion was rejected by a vote of 32 to 13.

In the House—Mr Stevenson resigned his place as Speake, accompanying his resignation with a long address. It was then voted to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and, on the tenth balloting, Mr Bell of Tennessee was elected.

Tuesday, June 3. In Senate—Mr McKean presented a memorial relative to present distress in the money market, from delegates of citizens in 48 counties in Penn, which was read and referred, after some debate to the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr Benton his resolution (No 1) on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, was taken up and referred to the select committee appointed on the resolution of Mr Bibb.

The joint resolution from the House on the subject of the day of adjournment fixing on the 30 June was taken up, and after some debate was postponed.

The first joint resolution offered by Mr Clay declaring the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposites to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, was taken up and passed—yeas 29, nays 16.

The second resolution was then taken up, directing the restoration of the deposites to the U. S. Bank after the first day of July next, and on motion of Mr Forsyth postponed till to-morrow.

The bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps was passed—yeas 25, nays 12.

In the House—Mr Smith submitted the following resolution, which lies one day on the table;—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the report of the survey recently made of the harbor of Portland, Me, by Col Anderson, with a copy of the maps or profile of said harbor and breakwater proposed to be constructed therein; also copies of each preceding survey which has been made of said harbor and now on file in the War Department.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill prohibiting the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from issuing promisory notes or bills of less denomination than ten dollars, after the first day of March, 1839, and for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all notes of a less denomination.

The Kentucky contested Election was again debated, but without coming to any decision.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Ephraim Atwood, of Wareham, to Adeline Smith—Charles Hood to Mary Ann Crehore—John F. Dyer to Sarah E. Baker—William Brewster Cooper, of Plymouth, to Emeline Palaise—Nath'l N. Bates to Susan Lincoln—John H. Bacon, of Medford, to Sarah Ann Tirrell—Alfred A. Lane to Sophronia Lowell, formerly of Wiscasset, Me—Andrew Morton to Mary G. Shute—Timothy H. Dakin, of Salem, to Sarah Ann Dodge—Robert Blake to Mary Ann Pierce—Henry Horn to Mary Augusta Hibbard—Henry Randall to Sarah Ann Ruggles—Dr John A. Stevens, of East Cambridge, to Sarah Ann Dickinson—John D. Barker to Eliza K. Clark—Frederic H. Stimson to Susan S. Eaton.

In South Boston, Jeremy Drake, Cashier of the Franklin Bank, to Eunice Dean.

In Charlestown, Henry Myrick, to Frances Emily Tufts, of Medford—Lemuel Gulliver to Emeline G. Whitin.

In Roxbury, Arthur W. Austin, Esq of Charlestown to Sarah C. Williams.

In Watertown, John P. Farmer, of this city, to Lydia B. Chenery.

In Saugus, Wm Pell Newhall to Mary Ann, daughter of Matthew Hawks.

In Billerica, Thos Eames to Lucy Ann Norton, of Lowell.

In Hopkinton, Josiah G. Perry, of Worcester, to Martha Homer.

In Lancaster, Noah Worcester to Nancy B. Carter—O. C. B. Carter to Emily Carter.

In Bradford, Mass. Wm Eliot to Irene Trask.

In Lowell, Dr Samuel L. Sprague of Boston, to Eliza Avrill of Westminster, Vt

In Barnstable, David Turner, Jr, of Plymouth, to Martha L. Annable.

In Burlington, Vt, Rev J. K. Converse, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, to Sarah Allen.

In Deer Isle, Me, Frederic S. Colby to Elsey Haskell.

In Castine, Me, Wm Arkerson, of Boston, to Nancy W. Snow, of C.

In New York, Elisha D. Knower to Ann K. Randall.

In Trenton, N. J. Robert White, of Boston, to Sarah Ann Mulford, of Newark.

In Whashington, James Mason Campbell Esq, to Anna Arnold Taney.

In Norfolk, Va, Dr Geo W. Palmer of U. S. Navy to Jane R. O'Neill.

In Eden, N. C. Robert T. Paine to Lavina Benbury.

## DEATHS.

In this city, Maria Welsh Sherwin, 18—Anne, wife of Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow, Mass—Rev George Chapman, of Framingham—James L. Whittredge, son of Thomas W. of Beverly, 22—Thos B. Spaulding, (colored;) he sprung everboard from ship Clay while going out of the harbour, and was drowned; the act was caused by previous hard drinking.

In Charlestown, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, 73.

In Lynn Louisa Jane, daughter of the late Jacob Ingalls, Esq, aged 21.

In Cohasset, Widow Deborah Battles, 90 1 2.

In Methuen, John Waldo, merchant, 30.

In Newburyport, Elizabeth Alexander, 53.

In Patucket, Hon Oliver Starkwater, 75.

In Tewksbury, Margaret, relict of the late William Brown, Esq, 72.

In Boxborough, suddenly, Sally S. wife of Rev Nath'l H. Fletcher, formerly of Kennebunk, Me.

In Epping, N. H. a child of Samuel Shepard, 2 yrs, by falling into a kettle of boiling tallow.

In Westmoreland, N. H. Mary, wife of Phineas Hodges, 37.

In Derry, N. H. Phebe S. wife of Leonard W. Kimball, of this city; 27.

In Brooklyn, Ct, Gordis Kies, printer, late of this city, 22.

In Deer Isle, Me, Mary widow of the late Wm Foster, formerly of Duxbury, 74.

In Farmington, Me, Capt Jonathan Cushman, a soldier of the revolution, 79, formerly of New Bedford, Mass. He was one of the original settlers at Farmington.

In Bangor, Margaret M. wife of Col, Alexander Drummond, recently of Phipsburgh, 37.

In Nash Co, N. C. Edward Cooper, a patriot of the

ty of taking a dose of medicine or a drink of brandy but enjoyed more than usual health, until some days before his death.

In Havana, Stephen Gurnee, of the firm B. & M. Gurnee of New York.

In Rio Janeiro, James H. Gardner, 33, son of Capt Freeman G. of Nantucket.

Drowned, 28th ult, by falling overboard from the steam boat Massachusetts, on her passage up the River, Sylvester Chapin, of Chichopee parish, 35.

On board sch Pelican, on coast of Africa, Stephen Standley, 50, 1st officer, and Asa Andrews, seaman—both of Beverly.

On board brig Eurotas, on her passage from Gottenburg to this port, Jacob Peterson, seaman, of N. Y.


**New England Coffee House,**
CLINTON STREET—BOSTON.

THE Subscriber having become the sole lessee of the NEW ENGLAND COFFEE HOUSE, would inform its patrons and the public generally, that his constant attention and untiring efforts will be given to sustain the reputation of the House, and to deserve, if possible, the large measure of encouragement so generously bestowed upon it. DANIEL LONG.

N. B. The STABLES connected with the new England are as commodious as those of any other establishment in the city. 2mq june 7

**Dry Goods Cheap.**

JOHN A. HANSON, having determined to close his business by the 1st of July, will sell until that time his entire stock of Dry Goods at *less than cost*. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at 373 Washington street. june 7

**Bargains.**

T. A. SUMNER, No 211 Washington street intending to make a change in his business, will sell until July 1st, his entire stock at very reduced prices; comprising a general assortment of Silk and Fancy Goods among which are 4-4 pink French Prints, at 42 cents per yard; super blue black Pou de Soies, slightly spotted, at 50 cts; rich small fig'd Silks a t 3s 9d; jet black, blue blk and col'd gro de Swiss (extra quality) at 75 cts. Also, 1 bale Marseilles Counterpanes, 11-4 to 16 4. june 7

**PARASOLS.**

A GREAT variety of NEW STYLES, for sale by JOSEPH L. BATES, may 31 next the Court House, Court street.

**Graham Bread.**

DAVID WOODMAN Jr. will (at the request of many of his customers,) deliver this BREAD in any part of the City, from this date.

FAMILIES can be supplied by leaving their directions at 286, WASHINGTON, or 19 HANOVER STREET.

D. W. Jr. has made arrangements for a supply of the best WHEAT. It will be ground by his directions.

MR SAMUEL NEWMARCH will attend personally to the Manufacture and Baking of this Bread, and Customers may be certain of always having a *superior article*.

Boston, may 31 3tis&eotf

**Ohio Pork, Lard, Bacon, &c.**

1000 BBLS clear mess and prime Pork; 200 do Jolee and Heads do; 2000 kegs first quality Lard; 200 bbls do do do; 50 1-2 bbls do do do; 50 hhds Hams Bacon; 300 small sized canvass'd Hams; 25 casks Shoulders Bacon. Also—Boston clear Pork, in bbls and half do; 100 bbls mess Beef; 50 1-2 do mess and prime mess Beef; 50 bbls No 1 Beef; Neats Tongues, in half bbls and kegs, &c. &c

For sale by J. & N. FISHER, Nos 74 & 76, Faneuil Hall Market. 2mis may 31

**Clocks and Timepieces**

TAKEN down from any part of the city, and cleaned in the very best manner, and returned, as low as at any other store in the city, by BRUCE & CO., 251 Washington street, seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel. may 31

**Education of Boys.**

THE Summer Term of the subscriber's School, at No 36 Hancock street, will commence on Tuesday June 3d, 1834.

Parents and others interested in the education of boys, are respectfully invited to call during the present week, or whenever it may suit their convenience, and witness the accomdations, the conduct, and ordinary exercises of the pupils.

References: Mr Solomon P. Miles, Mr Ebenezer Bailey, Mr Thomas Sherwin, P. O. Thacher Esq, C. G. Loring Esq, C. P. Sumner Esq, Rev Samuel Barrett.

may 31 6w H. W CARTER.

**Notice.**

THE subscribers hereby give notice that the Copartnership heretofore existing between them under the firm of WILLIAM E. COFFIN & CO, was dissolved on the 30th inst, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said late firm, and all persons indebted to them are requested to settle the same with WILLIAM E. COFFIN, who will receive and pay all debts due to or from the copartnership.

LANGDON COFFIN.
Boston, May 31st. WILLIAM E. COFFIN.

WILLIAM E. COFFIN informs his customers and the public, that he will continue the business at the old stand No 77 Washington street, opposite the Post Office, under the name of WILLIAM E. COFFIN & CO, where will be found a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*. may 31.

**Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c.**

700 GROSS PORTER AND CIDER BOTTLES.

500 do WINE do.
300 do CLARET do.
300 do GREEN SYRUP do.
5000 DEMIJOHNS. assorted sizes.
5000 CARBOYS. do do,

Together with their usual assortment of other articles of black and Green Glass, for sale on favorable terms, by the New England Glass Bottle Company.

RALPH SMITH, Agent,

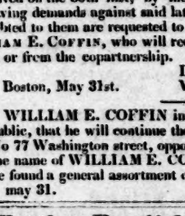
Delivered in any part of the city or adjacent towns free of expense.

Orders sent to the Factory, East Cambridge; at their Warehouse, 99 Milk street, Boston, or deposited in their Order Box 57 State street, Boston, will receive prompt attention. is&os3m may 31

**Pompeii, 1 vol. 12mo.**

ILLUSTRATED with more than 120 maps and engravings. A work upon the interesting discovery of Pompeii, accessible to all, has long been desired.—There are foreign works of great research and magnificence, but those, from their price, are only accessible to a small class of readers, and therefore little has generally been known of Pompeii, except what may be gathered from the short and scattered notices of travellers. This work is intended to supply the deficiency. A detailed account of the ruins as they now exist, is given, together with a description of their former state, so far as can be made out, with occasional digression upon points connected with the history or antiquities of the place, and notices of the most curious and important articles which have been discovered. This work may be had in single numbers (paper covers) or in a neat and elegant 12mo. volume, bound in cloth. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street. may 24

**ENOS WILDER,**
ENGINEER AND PLUMBER,
No 49 *Chatham st. (4 doors from No 19 Merchants' Row,)*



CONTINUES to manufacture Beer, Cider, Soda, and Mineral *WATER PUMPS*, with improvements, making them superior to any now in use, made of Metal, warranted not to corrode or injure the flavor of the Liquor, with or without Ice Boxes—at prices from 10 to $15. The subscriber is frequently exchanging his Pumps, and has on hand almost every other kind in use, and will sell those which cost 30 or $35, at from 6 to $10.

*HYDRAULIC* and *COMMON PUMPS*, of every description, for hot or cold water, from the highest to the lowest prices. *LIQUOR PUMPS* of a new construction, and far superior to any heretofore manufactured. Small size, pure Tin Pipes.

*ENGINE WORK*, Hose Screws, Screw Cutting, and Brass Work of every description done in the best style at short notice. Also, Patterns for Brass Casting made to order. All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch, at the lowest Cash prices, by mail or otherwise. mar 29

**The Complete Farmer and Rural ECONOMIST.**

FORMING a Compendium of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

This work is offered to the public in consequence of the great and increasing demand for information on the subjects which it is intended to embrace, with a hope that it may prove useful to the Agricultural and Horticultural community, in whose pursuits all mankind have a direct and obvious interest. It is intended to form a compendious directory to the Farmer, Gardener, Florist, and Rural Economist, and to be so arranged that every article may be readily referred to.

Vol I—Devoted to Agriculture in its various branches, embracing the following among other topics:—Soils, Grasses, Grains, Indian Corn, Wheat, Fences, Manures, Hemp, Flax, Neat Cattle, Horse, Dairy, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Woodland, &c. &c. [illegible]

**THE LAST SUPPER!**

THE Proprietor of this Magnificent Copy, IN WAX, of the LORD'S SUPPER, respectfully informs the Public that at the suggestion of many individuals, the Exhibition, hereafter, will be open at the *MASONIC TEMPLE*, EVERY EVENING.

By this arrangement an opportunity to witness this beautiful specimen of Art, will be afforded to those whose occupations precl ude the possibility of attending such Exhibitions during the day

Hours of Exhibition from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M. from 3 P. M. till 6 P. M. and from 7 P. M. till 9 P. M.

☞ The Room will be open for Visitors from 6 till 9, P. M. on Sunday Evenings.

☞ Admission 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door. may 31

**ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.**
HARDING'S GALLERY,—SCHOOL STREET.

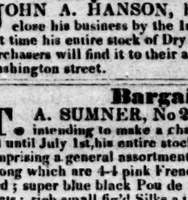
THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed, that there was opened for EXHIBITION, on THURSDAY, May 1st, a COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, *EXCLUSIVELY THE PRODUCTION OF BOSTON ARTISTS*. The collection comprises about *Two Hundred* Pictures, few of which have been before exhibited.

Gallery opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents:

Harding's Gallery, School street, May 3. tf

**Grand Royal Arch Chapter of MASSACHUSETTS.**




NOTICE is hereby given that a stated communication of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of this Commonwealth, will be held at the MASONIC TEMPLE, on TUESDAY, the tenth day of June next, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

The Officers, Members, and all concerned, will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly. By direction of

M. E. JOSIAH J. FISKE, Esq. G. H. P.
may 24 Attest, SAMUEL HOWE, G. Sec'y.

**Land on Washington Street.**

FOR SALE a lot of land, pleasantly situated on Washington street, containing 32,000 feet, all of which is suitable for House lots, will be sold on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for houses in this city Apply to SAMUEL R. ALLEN. 110 Milk street. is 6w may 10

**Farmers' Book.**

A TREATISE on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Monbray, from the sixth London edition. Adopted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121 Washington street. may 24

**300**
***Grass Cloth Jackets,***

FOR SALE EXTREMELY LOW, by JOHN G. WYMAN, No 8, Court street. may 24

**Clothes Warehouse.**

NO 38 & 40 CONGRESS STREET.

J. & W. W. ROSS, inform their customers and the public, that they have on hand a complete assortment of

*CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE, CLOTHING, &c, &c, &c.*

which they offer as low as can be purchased in the city for cash. 3m mar 8

**Fresh Goods---For Cash.**

HOW & JONES, No 69 Milk street, offer for sale, a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. adapted to the season—on lowest terms, for Cash.

Also—An extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of all kinds, which are offered low.

may 3 3m

**Ladies Writing Class.**

MR FOSTER will devote the time, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. exclusively to Ladies' Classes. His improved method of instruction (essentially different from any other extant) is so simple and efficacious as to eradicate, in a few lessons, the most confirmed and irregular scrawl, and to substitute a free and rapid use of the pen. Those Ladies who are dissatisfied with their present style of writing, may here have an opportunity of obtaining, in the shortest time possible, a neat, flowing, and beautiful hand, by a method so plain and easy as to render the practice of it highly interesting. For particulars, apply at his Rooms, No 10 School street, where various specimens of improvement, &c. may be seen.

☞ Morning and Evening Classes for Gentlemen. may 3 tf

**Noyau, Anizette, &c.**

12 HHDS super pink and white Noyau, 4 do do Anizette,
6 do Cherry Rum,
A variety of Distilled Cordials,
Champaigne, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Robertson's superior bottled Pale Ale,
100 doz fine bottled Cider,
Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or gallon,
Stoughton's Elixir, do do,

And a general assortment of Liquors, for sale by SAMUEL Q. COCHRAN, corner of Congress and Lindall streets. 3m feb 22

**G. & J. L. THOMPSON,**
*NO 20, LONG WHARF,*

OFFER FOR SALE—
10 bales Pepper Bags;
21 do Coffee do
30 do German Hessians;
15 do Brown Rolls;
50 M. Havana Cigars;
500 Gunny Bags;
57 bbls Beef. may 17

**Leeching and Cupping.**

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to apply LEECHES at any part of the city, or at their establishment, No 33, Milk street.

Mr T. having received numerous calls for CUPPING, is now prepared to answer all orders, and hopes by personal attention to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who are unable to pay the established price. tf jan 25

**Removal.**

SAWYER & GOODNOW have removed from 251 Washington street, to 13 Court street, where they intend keeping a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality—which they will sell as cheap as can be had at any other store in the city.

N. B Just received a fresh assortment of Ladies French Shoes.

Also—Gentlemen's calf, horse, seal and goat Boots. ap 26 2m

**Tar.**

WILMINGTON TAR constantly for sale in any quantity to accommodate purchasers, by T. J. LORDELL, No 16, wharf. mar 22

**Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.**

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 31, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

**New Testament**

THE Common Version, on a fair and elegant type, beautifully printed and bound—in morocco, $1 —Arabesque, gilt edged, $1,75.

The publishers of this admirable edition of the Testament, aware of the great want of precisely such an edition as this; spared no expense to make it worthy of the encouragement of the public.

The following are some notices selected from a large number on hand:

'A more suitable or acceptable present in this beautiful form, could not be devised.'

'An elegant specimen of book making, and opens as that good book should open to all, as if it was willing to be read.'

'A splendid stereotype edition of the New Testament. LILLY, WAIT & CO.
may 10 121 Washington street.

**DAVID RUE,**

HAS taken the Cellar No 15 Water street, Boston, for the purpose of Restoring and Cleansing Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Merino Shawls, Coats and Habits, Curtains, Cushions, &c.

Also, Military Dresses done in prime order.

N. B. Washing and ironing done in excellent style, in rear of No 33, Belknap street. tf april 26

**Window Glass.**

500 BOXES Baltimore Window GLASS; 250 do Waterford do do; 150 do German do do, all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 24 by 30, for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 78, Union street. 1m mar 15

**Manly Music Hall,**

LINEN and Cotton SHIRTS [illegible]

**S. O. SIMPKINS,**
COURT STREET, CORNER OF SHATTUK STREET.

HAS just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH QUILLS, of various qualities.

ALSO—Blake & Co's Letter Paper, neatly done up in half reams; Butler's superfine Letter Paper and Billet Paper; Lunar Pens, of various patterns; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Ink Powder; Ink in boxes of 1 doz each.

BIBLES—of quarto, octavo, 12mo, and 18mo size; Polyglott Bibles and Testaments; Pocket Bibles, with locks.

JUVENILE BOOKS. A general assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for Libraries, with a variety of colored Toys.

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Quarto Account Books and Mem Books. Blank Books ruled and manufactured to pattern.

SCHOOL BOOKS. A general assortment of School Books; Blank Ciphering Books and Copy Books, at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single.

FINE CUTLERY. Roger's & Son's Silver Steel Razors, Penknives and Scissors.

FANCY ARTICLES. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Wallets and Card Cases; Visiting Cards, gilt edge and polished surface; Osborn's Water Colors, Pink Saucers, Bristol Board, Drawing Paper, Carbonated Paper, Fancy Colored Papers and Gold Paper; English Tooth Brushes and Dressing Combs; Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, of various patterns; Wedgewood and Glass Inkstands; Ladies' Albums, beautifully bound in Morocco, with tinted paper and plates; Perryian Pens, Gold do; Tooth Powder; Windsor Soap; Kidder's Superior Indelible Ink, warranted; Chess-men; Screen Handles; Dissective Maps; Lucifer matches, &c &c. 1m may 10

**LINEN STORE.**

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, has received his *SPRING SUPPLY* of *LINEN GOODS*, comprising an extensive assortment, in particular—20 cases 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; 4 do 5-4, 2 do 6-4, 2 do 10-4, and 2 do 12-4 Irish Sheetings; 2 do 9-8 Pillow-case Linens, of a fine quality; 2 do Long Lawns. These Goods are of a superior fabric and bleech, imported free of duty, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.

*DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.*

5 cases fine double Damask Table Cloths, from 5-4 to 26-4, with Dinner and Chamber Napkins to match; bleached and unbleached Damask Doilies; Irish, French, Russia Damask and Bird-eye Toweling; French Towels; extra fine, Irish Bird-eye Diaper; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Damask Table Linen; fine bleached Russia Linen for glass cloths and toweling; Russia Diapers and Crash; 5-4 and 10-4 bleached Russia Sheetings; Linen Cambrics; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs; an extensive variety of worsted and Cotton Damask Table Cloths; Piano do; 2 cases fine Marseilles Quilts, among which are 14-4, 15-4 and 16-4 new patterns; Dimity Marseilles Quilts, of a light fabric, suitable for Summer wear; Furniture Dimity; best quality double milled Rose Blankets, sizes 10-4 to 14-4; Whitney do; Crib Blankets; together with 100 pieces of English and American white Flannels, many of which are warranted not to shrink in washing; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Gauze do; Rogers's celebrated Welch Flannels, which are well known not to shrink in washing. Families and others desirous of obtaining the best fabrics, are requested to examine the above assortment. 3m mar 15

**Sheet Zinc and Zinc Nails.**

THE subscribers offer for sale Sheet Zinc, the quality of which will be warranted as good as any that can be purchased in this market. It possesses many advantages over most other substances for covering roofs, capping windows, &c being far more durable than wood, decidedly cheaper than any other metal, and of much less weight per given surface than slates, and requires only to be better known to be brought into general use.

The Zinc Nails of the style of those we now offer, may be fairly considered a new article, and will it is thought by good judges, entirely supersede the use of iron for nailing clapboards and shingles where the latter continue to be used—the first coat of which is not more than iron, and are considered far more durable: for buildings which are intended to be painted white, they are much superior to iron, as the oxide or rust from iron soon mars the beauty of white paint—an objection which does not apply to Zinc Nails.

Wholesale dealers supplied on favorable terms.

HENRY N. HOOPER & CO
feb 3 3mis Copper Dealers and Founders.

**Directory Notice.**

THE publisher of the BOSTON DIRECTORY has faithful persons employed in taking the names of the inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of issuing a new Directory. The occupants of houses and stores are requested to give the necessary information when called upon. The Directory will be published the first of July, with a correct plan of the city prefixed. The greatest care will be taken to obtain a correct list of the inhabitants. Those who wish advertisement inserted in the new Directory are requested to send them to CHARLES STIMPSON, Jr, 72 Washington street. may 17

**At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)**

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinds of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

*UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK.* Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

**The Flute.**

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be admitted to the present course of Tuition on the Flute. The new system of instruction and explanation will be pursued, and every pupil who can *ever* arrive at *any* degree of excellence on the instrument, will obtain in *thirteen* lessons, all the requisite *practical* information to 'go ahead,' for six dollars, paid in advance.

☞ References given to nearly 200 past and present pupils. NATH'L DEARBORN, 110 Washington street. mar 8 13t

**Blackwood, Metropolitan and FOREIGN QUARTERLY.**

REPRINTED at New Haven, at $7 per year for the three works. No, 9, received by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121, Washington street. may 24

**A Card.**

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 23 and 29, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Davis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

Boston, Jan 13, 1834. *J. CHICKERING & CO.*
jan 18 tf

**Daughter's Own Book.**

NEW EDITION. This edition is very much improved in the style of "getting up." It now forms a very neat volume of 12mo. size, bound in a very tasteful style, and is sold at a reduced price. There is no book in the market that is as well adapted for a present to a daughter or a sister. There is surely no judicious American parent who would not rejoice in the possession of this unpretending work, not merely as a lesson of wisdom for a beloved daughter, on entering the unattempted trials of life, but as an invaluable monitor to the adult ear.

The Daughter

## MISCELLANIES.

### LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCHEON OF SPIRITS.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

Within these wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued th' Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting, nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

For ever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,
E'en now are plotting their escape,
In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;
Assault that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent—
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught,
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who, friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes:
He, with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant,
In reason's scale his actions weighed,
His spirits want no foreign aid;
Nor swelled too high, nor sunk too low,
Placid his easy minutes flow;
Long life in his, in vigor passed,
Existence welcome to the last,
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

### HOW TO CHEAT A HORSE.

There is more than one way to cheat that honest unsuspecting animal, the horse. He is sometimes cheated by his master; sometimes by his master's servant, the hostler; and sometimes by the public's very humble servant, the innkeeper.

One mode, and a very common one, by which a master will cheat his horse, is, by stinting him in the quantity of food—by giving him but little provender, while he exacts a great deal of work. Another mode and akin to this, is that of giving him provender of a bad quality—musty corn, such as his master would not deign to eat, though made into bread and buttered into the bargain—light and blasted oats, whose outside presents a tolerable apperance, while the inside is hollow—and finally, cut provender, where the article of straw bears a most unrighteous proportion to that of meal.

We have heard of another mode—an ingenious one we confess—wereby the more cunning animal has contrived to cheat the more honest one. This is, by placing an ear of corn on a slender rod—of iron or wood—which, being fastened to the shafts, is bent round just before the animal's nose, but at such a distance that he cannot quite reach the corn theron deposited; though he continually thinks that he will arrive at it the next moment, and that only one step more is requisite to put him in possession of the tempting ear. And so the poor cheated animal labors on all day—exerting himself to the utmost to reach the corn, and still wondering why it flies from him.

The servant will cheat his master's horse, sometimes through idleness and want of attention, and sometimes that he may take away the provender and sell it—in other words, convert it into whiskey for his own use—while he makes his master believe, that the horse has eaten it all. But the detection of private hostlers, we believe, is not very common. They are generally the friends and lovers of the animals they are employed to feed.

But the public's very humble servant, the innkeeper, is perhaps the greatest horse-cheat in the world, and has the strongest motives for being so. A man cannot long cheat his own horse, without feeling it himself, in the lessened ability of the animal to perform his tasks, or in his deteriorated value for the market. But the tavern-keeper considers as so much clear gain to himself, whatever he sponges from another man's horse.

Here, again, are various modes of doing the thing. One is, by giving the horse but a half peck of oats, when a peck has been ordered. This is effected in various ways—boldly, if the traveller does not see to the feeding of his steed; but more cautiously if he does. In the latter case, a dishonest peck-measure is used—having indeed the usual extent of outside, but being much contracted within, by the help of an extra bottom, or the thickness of the sides—or, what perhaps is more usual, a dishonest use is made of an honest peck-measure, by taking out of the manger, as soon as the traveller's back is turned, the half of what was put in it before his eyes.

A similar trick is also practiced in relation to the article of hay. The full rack which had been placed before the horse in sight of the traveller, is pretty soon reduced to half a one when he is no longer present to take cognizance of the deeds of the stable.—But there is a way of cheating the poor horse, by giving him too much. This looks paradoxical; but it is easily explained. The innkeeper feigns a great anxiety, not only for the welfare of the traveller himself, but likewise for that of his steed. He cannot endure to see a horse abused. The man, who ill-treats a dumb beast, he says, is no Christian. For his part, he don't trust too much to hostlers—he always goes to the stable himself, to see that the horses are well taken care of. He sends his boy up to fill the rack. "Throw dowh plenty of hay," says he—"don't stint the horse; for you don't know how soon you may be a horse yourself. Fill the rack full—chock-full—and tread it down well, so that the horse may have enough to last him all night. Don't spare for hay; stamp it down—harder!—harder still!"

The boy does as he is directed—the rack is filled as full as it can hold, and the hay jammed in as tight as possible. The traveller sees that his horse is bountifully dealt with, and goes away satisfied.

Now mark the consequences of the landlord's generosity. The hay has been stuffed in so tight, that when the horse has eaten away the lower part, as far as his mouth can reach, the great bulk remains, like a wedge in the upper part of the rack; and the poor horse stands starving a great part of the night, in consequence of having so much hay jammed in before him.

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Where the love of the people is assured, the designs of the seditious are thwarted.—*Bias.*

A good prince is not the object of fear.—*Diogenes.*

A prince ought to be aware not only of his enemies, but his flattering friends.—*Dionysius.*

Laws are not made for the good.—SOCRATES.

Go slowly to the entertainment of thy friends, but quickly to their misfortunes.


**Balance Factory.**

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 3, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles.—*WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

**The Subscriber**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers, that he has removed from No 13 Court street, to No 19 Washington street, (up stairs,) where may be found an excellent assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of all colors and qualities, and which will be made up to order at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. H. C. LINCOLN, agent.

**Rich Stock of Dry Goods,**

SELLING OFF FOR CASH. The subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Mr Wm E. Blanchard, No 97 Washington street, consisting of an extensive assortment of *DRY GOODS*, which they offer for sale at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers.

☞ The whole stock is to be closed in sixty days at the above store. J. & C. DANIELL,

may 31

**Clothes Warehouse.**

C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and former customers of Boston and its vicinity, that he offers for sale at No 34 Merchants' row, (south side of Faneuil Hall) a most splendid assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, of every variety suitable for the season, which will be sold wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Gentlemen from the country, and all others who wish to purchase good articles at low prices, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing.

Also, a good assortment of the most fashionable shades and colors of English, French, German, and American Broadcloths, Casimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which will be sold or made to order in the most approved fashion.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Linen, of every kind, Stocks, and other Fancy Articles usually found in such an establishment. 3m may 31

**Chelsea House.**

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to entertain them at the above establishment, and having made considerable improvement in and about the same, he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage from the numerous visitors of this pleasant and fashionable resort. Its location readers it a delightful residence for boarders, especially during the warm weather—and the convenience of its accommodations, the charming prospect from its observatory, and the cool and refreshing breezes that distinguish it in summer, render it a very pleasant retreat for those in pursuit of health or pleasure.

Every attention will be paid to those who may visit this establishment, and no pains spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable resort to such as may honor him with their patronage. JAMES BRIDE.

Chelsea, may 31, 1834

**To Builders.**

THE subscriber has on hand a large and superior lot of Granite Posts, Caps, Asler, Steps, Belting Platforms, Street Posts, Moulded and Plain Window Caps and Sills, of every dimension, which will be sold at a low rate for cash or undoubted paper. *Monuments* cut in a superior style, and at short notice. Contracts will be made for any amount of Granite, at as low a rate as can be had by J. M. THOMPSON' Agent for the New Hampshire State Prison, office No 16 Long wharf. may 31

***New-England Magazine.***

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXXVI. of the New England Magazine, for June, 1834.

CONTENTS. *Original Papers.* Art. I. Time's Day-Book and Ledger. II. Happiness more dependent on Ourselves than our Condition. III. Gossiping. IV. Notburga: a Romance from the German. V. Brussels Carpet. VI. Phrenology. VII. The Bishop and his Cats. VIII. Traits of Trees. IX. The Lone Cathedral. X. The Indiscreet Minister. XI. Night's Levee. XII. My Self. XIII. Dunning. XIV. Artists' Exhibition. XV. The Trout Fisheries. XVI. Feeling. XVII. Implora Pace.

XVIII. Literary Notices. XIX. Politics and Statistics. XX. Obituary Notices.

☞ Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers, and by the publisher at his office in Congress street. may 31

**E. E. DYER.**

No 98 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city

*Tortoise Shell Combs*, viz;—Wrought top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to $15 each; wrought long round combs; India wrought side combs; plain combs from $1 to 6 each; plain quill-back combs; side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth; plain round do; plain neck do; dressing and pocket do, superior quality.

*Ivory Combs*, viz;—Superfine, super-superfine extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra wide do; ivory dressing do; pocket do, double and single.

*Imitation Shell Combs*, viz;—Carved top do; stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

*Dressing and Pocket Combs*. viz;—Horn dressing do; English, French, and American oval, swelling case, crescent, and common pocket do.

*Fancy Articles*—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces; buckskin and fancy purses; ever pointed silver pencil cases; lead points; lead pencils: silver thimbles; silver spectacles; plated and steel do; corset rings; snuff boxes; fancy boxes; wafers, in boxes; ready made pens, in boxes; German shaving glasses, with drawers.

*Pockets Books*, &c. viz;—Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring; note cases; memorandum books; pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheep skin, and common gilt pocket books.

*Brushes*, &c. viz;—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes, shaving boxes, &c.

*Beads*, viz;—Black and fancy colored cut Beads; black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil, and Ward's Vegetable Oil, for the growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black may 17

**Canton Baskets.**

5000 CANTON BASKETS, just received from Canton, and for sale by SWIFT & CO, at retail or by the case, No 16 Hanover street. may 17

**Rich Silks and Prints.**

CHANDLER & GREENLEAF have just received one case rich Poult de Soie; one case medium quality do. of desirable colors, which they will sell at low prices.

One case rich London Prints, entirely new patterns,

Also, in Store—a complete assortment of bleached Domestic Cottons; English Gauze Flannels; rich Furniture Patches; common do; French and English Muslins, &c. No 325, Washington street, 2d door north of West st'r, may 10

***Paper Hanging Warehouse.***

A COMPLETE assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS just received, suitable for parlors entries and chambers, borders, fire board prints of the newest styles and beautiful colors, and will regularly receive the new patterns from France.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of American manufacture, for sale wholesale and retail at very low prices by J. P. HURLBERT, Agent, No 25 Court street, opposite the new Court House. 2m may 10

**The Subscriber**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers of Boston and its vicinity, that he offers for sale almost splendid assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, at five per cent above cost in consequence of ill health. The stock consists of Dress Coats Frocks, Sartouts, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all other wearing apparel, not inferior to any other establishment in this city.

Also, the most fashionable shades and colors of English, French, German, and American Broadcloths Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be sold at the above rate.

N. B. He offers his sincere thanks to his patrons for their attention these several years, and hopes to receive a continuance of their patronage. All persons wishing to purchase cheap, for cash, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves at his Stores, No 37 and 39 Ann street, Boston. JOHN M. CAMPBELL.

may 24

**Spring Fashion.**

ANDRE & LOVELL, (Clothes Warehouse, Tudor's Building, third door from Court street) respectfully invite their customers and the public to call and and see their Spring Fashions, just received.

Together with a good assortment of English and French *GOODS*, which they will have made up to in order first rate style, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the city. Amongst the Goods is a new and very superior article for Summer Coats and Pantaloons. Also on hand, a variety of Pantaloons, Vests, and some superfine Coats, which will be sold low for cash. Likewise, an elegant assortment of superior made Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hdkfs, &c. may 10

***Straw Carpeting.***

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 100 pieces superfine Straw Carpeting, white and fancy checks, 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 wides which he will sell by the piece or yard, at very low prices. Also, Canton Matting, by the piece, at very low prices. may 17

**Columbian Water Colors.**

FOR Miniature and Landscape Painting—the manufacture of J. Boston, Chemist,

'I am using Mr Boston's Water Colors, and think them fully equal to European.'—*John J. Audubon.*

'On examination, they appear equal to any manufactured in Europe.'—*John Trumbull.*

'I have not met with their superior in any city of Europe.'—*Samuel F. B. Morse.*

'They surpass any made here, and equal the imported.'—*H. Bridport.*

'On a careful examination and comparison with imported colors, I find yours equal; and the *Carmine, Lake* and *Blue* decidedly superior.'—*Thomas S. Cummings.*

'Far superior to any I have met with, and intend in future to use no others.'—*W. Bennett.*

'I find them as brilliant as the best English colors.'—*Charles Ingham*

LILLY, WAIT & CO.

may 31 121 Washington street, Agents for this city.

**Plaid Silk Cravats.**

AN assortment of fashionable plaid Silk Cravats—rich striped and plain Stocks, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. may 31

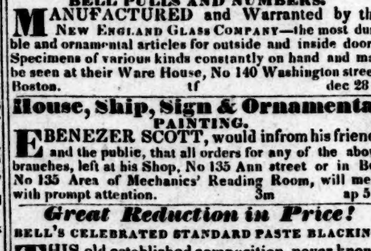
**Rich Dress Stocks.**

FASHIONABLE styles of bow, and plain plaited; bow, plain and handkerchief Satin and Mohair *STOCKS*, made in the best manner, for sale by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. may 31

**Havana Tobacco.**

35 ZEROONS Havana leaf tobacco wrappers and fillers, part yellow and spotted, for sale by JOHN CLARK, Jr. No 30 Long wharf. 6w may 3

***Removal.***



CHARLES I. HORSMAN, has removed from No 9 Court street, to No 8 State street, north side and 3 doors from Washington street, where he intends to keep constantly for sale a large and fashionable assortment of *HATS, CAPS, GLOVES* and *UMBRELLAS*, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. C. I. H. respectfully invites his friends and the public to call as above 2m ap 26

***Miniature Sittings.***

ON hand and will be sold cheaper than ever, a prime assortment of Chased, Variegated and Plain Settings, at BRUCE & CO'S. 251 Washington street, seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel. may 31

***Edinburgh Tooth Ache Paste.***

PUT up in splendid platina boxes with entirely perfect and simple directions for the application thereof Warrented Genuie.

Though numerous specifics pretending to the cure of tooth ache, have, from time to time, been brought before the public, none has been known so completely to answer the purpose with less trouble, less pain, with a perfect certianty of cure, if judiciously applied, as the Edinburgh Tooth Paste. For the last few years, it has gradually risen into public estimation, by the increased demands from Druggists, from all quarters where it has been known which proves its complete and general excellence in the cure of tooth ache.

"Every person should possess it who is subject to periodical attacks of tooth ache."—*Edinburgh Journal of Humanity.*

For sale at all the Druggists Stores in Boston, Charlestown and Cambridgeport. 3m may 17

**Livery Stable Removed.**

URIAH PROCTOR would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Howard street to the convenient and airy Stable connected with Wesson's (late Earl's) Coffee House, No 35 Hanover street, being but a short distance from his former stand, where he can furnish Carriages, Horses and Chaises, &c. at short notice. 3m mar 22

***India Rubber Cloths***

OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO—Wagon Covers.

Carryall and Carriage Covers and Curtains.

Manufactured in the neatest style, at the Roxbury India Rubber Factory, warranted water proof, and far superior to the painted canvass for the above named purposes.

ALSO—India Rubber Varnish—for sale by LUKE BALDWIN. No 8 Merchants' Row. may 17

**The highly improved Ladies**

SPRING BACK BOARDS.

FOR those afflicted with weakness in the shoulders or inclined to stoop, the above named article is decidedly the best ever introduced for those afflictions. The only sure way for persons to have the article to fit well and set easy, is to be measured expressly for it.

The Subscriber will wait personally upon those persons at their places of residence who cannot make it convenient to call at his Room. Stocks and Suspenders of the various kinds made to order at short notice at

Chambers, No 33, School street, opposite Mr Ballou's Church. T. H. FOSTER,

may 17 Successor to J. G. SHUTE.

**Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs,**

BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

**House, Ship, Sign & Ornamental**

PAINTING.

EBENEZER SCOTT, would inform his friends and the public, that all orders for any of the above branches, left at his Shop, No 135 Ann street or in Box No 135 Area of Mechanics' Reading Room, will meet with prompt attention. 3m ap 5

***Great Reduction in Price!***

BELL'S CELEBRATED STANDARD PASTE BLACKING.

THIS old established composition, never known to have been equalled for excellence in preserving the leather, and giving it a beautiful jet black lustre, is for sale at the Warehouse, No 5 Faneuil Hall, at reduced prices.

Large Size, $10 per Gross—Retail, 12 1-2 cents.
Small " $8 " Do. 10 "

april 19 2m

**BOYS' CAPS.**

OF every description *manufactured* and sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, by

H. H. LEAVITT,

93 *Court street, near head of Hanover street.*

ap 12 2m

***Printing Presses, &c.***

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, No 39 Congress street, have on hand a general assortment of Printing and Standing Presses of the various sizes and prices. They furnish also the Tufts' Presses, which has met so generally the approbation of Printers in this city and many other places. Orders for Types, Printing Materials and Stereotype plates, in all their variety, executed promptly and in the best manner. Orders may be addressed to J. GORHAM ROGERS, Agent for the Co. april 26

***Gold and Silver Leaf.***

RED, Green, Crimson, Scarlet Yellow, White, Gold and Silver Bronze. Also, a superior article of French Imitation Gold Leaf, which is highly approved of by all that have used it.

The above, together with a large assortment of Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, is offered for sale at low prices, by S. ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4, North Market and Clinton streets. tf jan 11

***Oriental Shaving Soap.***

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will not dry for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer & Co, New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. tf—jan 11

***Cordage.***

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gangs of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W. CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

**China, Glass & Crockery Ware.**

144 *WASHINGTON STREET.*

BENJAMIN W. GAGE, having just received by the recent arrivals, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms, India, English, and French *CHINA*, with an extensive assortment of Printed. Toilet, Dining, and Tea Ware, Common Ware, of all descriptions; Rich cut, pressed and plain Glass; Curtain pins; Furniture; Knobs; Door plates; with a great variety of other articles, usually kept in a Crockery Ware Store, which will be sold at very low prices, at wholesale or retail. Friends and the public are most respectfully invited to call.

may 10 6w

***Paper Hangings.***

28 CASES and bales of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, just received per Louvre, from Havre, comprising a good variety of new and elegant patterns,

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

For sale by LEWIS FOSSELYN, No 6 Union street.

***New England Stained Glass***

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.

Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.

Boston, March 27th, 1834 JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.

april 12

***Domestic Goods.***

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues to transact business as a Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, at Chambers No, 63 Kilby street, where he keeps constantly on hand sample bales and cases of Goods from most of the principal Manufacturing Establishments in New-England, consisting of bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Printing Cloths; Tickings; Ginghams; Stripes; Checks; Drillings; Wicking; Cotton Yarn; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Satinet; Flannels, &c. which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Orders for exportation or home consumption will be executed with fidelity and despatch. JOSEPH VILA.

5w ap 5

**London Suspenders.**

ONE case of Rich London and India Rubber SUSPENDERS, for sale by the dozen or single pair at KIMBALL'S *Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment* 12 Washington street. may 3

***No 7 Elm Street, Stage Office***

REMOVED

TO No 7 Brattle square, four doors on the right from Elm street, in the New Brick Block.

Seats can be taken daily for the following routes: Charlestown, (N H.) Windsor, Woodstock, and Burlington, (Vt); Charlestown (N. H.) Saratoga Springs, Albany, and Troy; Concord, (N. H.) via Lowell and Nashua; Lynn, Danvers and Salem, A. M, and P. M; Lowell and Nashua, A. M. and P. M.

Old customers are invited to call. Information of other stage routes cheerfully given. The public will notice that the above route to Albany is known by the name of the Forest Line.

Office No 7 Brattle square. tf mar13

**Large Discounts for Cash.**

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,

dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings

***Copartnership Notice.***

THE Subscriber has taken into copartnership Mr MOSES POTTER, formerly of Providence, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of *HASTINGS & POTTER*, at 137, Washington street.

Boston, April 5th, 1834. J. S. HASTINGS.

april 26 4w

**Crockery, China and Glass Ware**

HASTINGS & POTTER.

137, Washington, corner of School street.

HAVE received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool a great variety of new goods in their line, which with their former stock comprises upwards of 400 packages adapted for the wholesale and retail trade.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

They have also received at New York, from Havre and Bordeaux, 40 packages plain white, and gilt French Porcelain, which is daily expected in this city; when opened, they will be able to furnish Families and Hotels, with Dining, Tea, and Coffee Services, in any quantity they may require.

april 26 4w

**Curacoa Goat Skins.**

5000 CURACOA GOAT SKINS, for sale by MOSES WHITNEY, Jr, 12 Clinton street. 4t may 3

**Traders Attend,**

BOOTS & SHOES, SELLING OFF FOR CASH.

THOMAS C. WALES, No 195 Washington street, has now on hand a splendid assortment of *CUSTOM MADE BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the most *FASHIONABLE* patterns, all of which he will sell very low for *CASH* before the first of July next, *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*. The following are a few of the kinds, viz;

1000 pairs prime Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do do Leather do do.
500 do do Kid do do.
500 do do Prunella do do.
500 do do Misses Leather do.
500 do do do Kid Slippers.
1500 do do Ladies' do do first rate.
500 do do do do Sandals do,
1000 do do do do very cheap.
500 do do Prunella do do do
1000 do prime do do do spring heels.
500 do do do Leather do do.
500 do do do do Run Rounds.
5000 do do Children's Morrocco and Leather Shoes.
500 do do do do cheap do
500 do Men's heel'd Pumps, first rate,
500 do do Dancing do do do.
500 do do Goat Skin Summer Boots.
100 do do do do do spring heels.
500 do do Calf Skin do do all kinds.
300 do do Cowhide do do long and short,
500 do do narrow strap'd Calf Shoes.
1000 do do wide do do do.
1000 do Boy's Bootees and Shoes, all kinds.

N. B. *COUNTRY MERCHANTS* are particularly invited to call and examine the stock and prices before purchase, as it is the intention of the present owner to sell off every article before the above stated time.

ap 26 2m

**Ethan Earle;**

*No 70, State street, up stairs, Room No 3.*

CONTINUES to manufacture at South Boston, Cast Iron *WATER WHEELS*, in every form in which they can be used to advantage. By recent improvements, these Wheels are rendered the cheapest and most economical of any which can be used in all situations where there is a full supply of water. All orders by mail or left as above, will meet with prompt attention.

april 12 2m

**ANDREW ELLISON,**

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS removed to 62 Court street, near New England Museum, and has on hand *TAILOR'S CHALK*, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO, INCH MEASURES. 3m may 17

***Removal.***

S. MASON, *PORTRAIT PAINTER*, has removed from No 19 Washington street to No 77 Cornhill formerly Market street.

☞ Specimens of his work may be seen at his room. may 17

***To Purchashers of Dry Goods.***

THE entire stock of Dry Goods in the store No 373 WASHINGTON STREET, comprising a large assortment of Desirable Goods, will be offered for a few weeks at very reduced prices. may 17

***Whips and Trunks.***

WILLIAM C. MUNROE, WHIP MANUFACTURER, No. 4 Exchange street, near Dock square, Whips and Trunks of all kinds made to order. Trunks of all kinds on hand.

Trunks and Whips repaired at short notice. may 17

ANDRE & LOVELL,

*Clothes Warehouse,*

TUDOR'S BUILDING,

*Third door from Court street, BOSTON.*

**Sign of the**

THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Prevers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.

dec 7 6m

***Garden Seeds, English Cheese, &c***

GEO MURDOCK & CO, 23 Dock Square, have received, by the Julian from London, their usual supply of new *GARDEN SEEDS*—among which are, 30 bushels Peas, assorted; Early and Late Cauliflower, Cabbages, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Radish, Mangel Wurtzel, Rutabaga, &c. &c.

Likewise—Cheshire and North Wiltshire loaf Cheeses; Brown Stout and Porter, in quart and pint bottles.

april 19 5t

***Winter and Summer Oil,***

FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37, Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER AND SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality, for family use.

Also, Oil Canisters of various sizes. mar 22

WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

***Refreshment House, Boston.***

J. S. AMES, at the head of the Rail Road, in rear of the office, Washington street, is prepared to furnish ladies and gentlemen with every variety of refreshment usually found at such an establishment—except ardent spirits. He has fitted up and furnished a large Saloon for ladies, which is in full view of the Rail Road for nearly a mile, and will be handsomely lighted every evening.

J. S. A. at his well known Store and Manufactory, No 13 Essex street, near Boylston Market, continues to manufacture all kinds of *CONFECTIONARY*, and sells wholesale and retail cheaper than can be found elsewhere in the city.

*N. B. He also takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his former customers fo their very liberal patronage years past, and solicits theirs, with the public, for the future.* may 24

**Dissolution.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NOURSE & SHUMWAY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—The concerns of the firm will be settled by CHARLES NOURSE. CHARLES NOURSE.

Boston May 14, 1834. W. A. SHUMWAY.

CHARLES NOURSE will continue in business at No 203 Washington street, where will be found a good assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and Domestic Goods. may 24

***New Music.***

PENDLETON has just received all the late Music from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore among which are the following Songs and Duets, as sung by Mr and Mrs Wood;

I would tell her I love her; Absent Friends;
Black eyed Susan; Meet me tomorrow;
Tho' far from thee; The unwilling Bride;
Time! time! time! Her heart is not their;
The toast be, dear woman;
Ah! Maiden cease those pearly tears;
Descend to me my dearest;
From distant climes a Troubadour;
A cup of Nectar! You'll meet me, won't you?
Oh! meet me where the willow weeps;
Love like a shadow flies, (Duet;)
Hours of Absence, (Duet)

On hand, an extensive assortment of Foreign Music, by the celebrated composers. No 203 Washington street. may 24

***Portrait & Miniature Painting.***

MR R. ROWLEY respectfully his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Gallery of Paintings from 260 Washington street, to Pearl Place, No 11, where he invites the lovers of the art of Painting to call and examine the productions of his pencil.

Mr R. has arranged his rooms so as to receive visitors all hours of the day without interrupting his sitters, and those who do him the honor to call will not (as formerly) be turned away with the excuse of "I am engaged, please to call again."

Mr R. takes this opportunity of rendering to his patrons his sincere thanks for their ample patronage, and he pledges himself to endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by paying strict attention to the wishes of those who may hereafter sit for their Miniatures or Portraits.

may 24

**Collection of Money.**

[By personal application, at a reasonable commission, without recourse to litigation, except when absolutely necessary, at the request of the creditor]

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken an office, No 31, Cornhill, and offers his services to collect all manner of bills and demands, to solicit subscriptions for valuable publications, and benevolent objects, and to attend to other business of a similar character.

The Subscriber having had much successful experience during the last five years as a collector of bills and demands, and a solicitor of subscription for various works in different parts of the country, would suggest to persons having claims on others in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and their vicinities, the expediency of placing them in his hands for collection whether they are considered good, bad, or indifferent.

J. CUTTS SMITH.

Refer to CARTER, HENDEE & Co.
S. E. SEWALL, Esq. 21 State street.
WM PEIRCE, No 9 Cornhill.
BRADFORD SUMNER, Esq. 20 Court street.

☞ Every publisher having demands on persons in the county of Worcester, or its immediate vicinity, and desiring the collection of the same, can have them attended to if handed in before the 5th of June. may 31

**New Goods.**

ISAAC P. CLAPP, at the LONDON CLOTHES and HAT WAREHOUSE, No 34 Broad street, has just received a good assortment of superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable shades and colors, some extra quality; super Velvet, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, new patterns, which he will sell at very low prices.

He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing of every description; Hats, Gloves, Stocks, Umbrellas, black Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, &c. &c. which will be sold low.

Clothes made to order in the latest London fashion, best manner, and warranted to fit. 5w april 26

***Ear Rings.***

ELEGANT Jasper, Agate, Cornelian, Onyx and Jet Ear Rings, with Plated Swings and Gold Wires, from $1 to $3 a pair Also, on hand a great variety of Solid Gold Work, set up in the very best style, from $3 to $10 a sett. Customers are invited to call before purchasing, at BRUCE & CO'S, 251 Washington street, seven doors above the Marlboro Hotel. may 31

**New Carpetings**

JOHN DOGGETT & CO, have just received per Chatham, Lowell and Trenton, a splendid assortment of Saxony, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

Also, per Louvre, a large assortment of Paris Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, up to 100 by 48 inches, all of which are offered on favorable terms, at No, 16 Cornhill.

ap 12 is6w

***Terms Cash.***

JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of WYMAN & FISHER, and the public generally that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 8, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a CASH BUSINESS, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent le s than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing; they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 18

**JOSEPH BLUXOME,**

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER at the Old Stand, No 3, Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash. JOSEPH BLUXOME,

ap 12 6m No 3 Brattle street.

***Notice.***

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of MURDOCK & OAKES, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. The business will be continued as heretofore by WARREN MURDOCK, who is charged with the settlement of all affairs connected with the late firm. WARREN MURDOCK.

***THE GIFTED LADY.***

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their prnise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Dolorous Embroc